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BOTH SIDES AWAIT MANIFESTO FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

It Is Expected to Be a Challenge by President Wilson to His Opponents — Jackson Day Halts Compromise on Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Democratic chiefs, gathered in Washington for the famous Jackson Day meeting, will fire their first shot in the 1920 campaign today. All the arrangements for the gathering have been completed; all the speakers selected in accordance with their prominence within the democracy, their importance within their own states and sections, and their standing as aspirants for the Democratic nomination. Fully three-fourths of the speakers selected are contestants for the honor of bearing the party banner in the forthcoming campaign.

Prior to the evening banquet the Democratic National Committee will meet at the Shoreham Hotel to transact routine business, including the selection of the convention city and the date on which it will be held. It will adopt a resolution in the usual style in commendation of the Democratic Administration, and it will also indorse the efforts of President Wilson to establish a League of Nations.

The committee, however, will carefully avoid any expression of opinion as to the question now before the country, that is, whether or not the party is willing to make the League a campaign issue, or prefer the adoption of the Treaty with strong reservations as the only alternative. It will carefully confine itself to generalities until Mr. Wilson has been heard from. Not until the President's message has been received will things begin to happen.

White House Manifesto Guarded

The manifesto from the White House will be carefully guarded until it is read at the banquet. None of the President's lieutenants would undertake yesterday to indicate its contents. It is known, however, that it will be a challenge to his opponents, both on the League issue and on the issue of their ability to lead the Nation in the period of reconstruction. On the latter issue, all Mr. Wilson's adherents will be in sympathy with his stand, but his attitude on the Treaty situation has latent possibilities and may well involve the solidarity of the party.

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, when asked yesterday whether the committee would indorse a stand for unqualified ratification of the Treaty, answered with the diplomatic evasion that he was not ready to analyze the President's position.

"I do not undertake to analyze the President's position," said Chairman Cummings. "The President has made a tour of the country and set forth his attitude. He has been subjected to misinterpretation and a deliberate campaign of slander, which, I think, is one of the most disgraceful incidents in the history of American politics. If we live another decade, those who have opposed his efforts for world peace will be ashamed."

"We are behind the President," Chairman Cummings added with emphasis. In this connection the following facts with regard to some of those who presumably constitute the "we" and who will speak at Thursday's banquet are significant.

Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, is ready to support ratification on the best terms possible. He is opposed to any further delay and would ratify the Treaty, leaving the League of Nations for future reference to the people, a stand absolutely opposed to that taken by President Wilson when he combined the Treaty and the League in one document. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, disapproves making the League a campaign issue and admits that reservations are inevitable. Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, voted for ratification of the Treaty with the Lodge reservations. William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, in the Wilson Cabinet, has repeatedly urged ratification on the best terms available and has warned the Democratic Party against an appeal to the people on the basis of "unqualified ratification." All these names are in the forefront of presidential aspirants.

Compromise Negotiations Halted

Pending the clearing of the atmosphere today, the negotiations for a compromise in the Senate came to a halt. At the request of the Democrats, who on Tuesday submitted the first concrete proposal for an agreement, the Republicans abstained from any action. The proposal of the Administration forces was, however, freely discussed by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and his lieutenants in the Senate. There will be no further interchange till tomorrow.

Senator Underwood, author of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of 10 senators to settle the differences between the Republicans and Democrats over reservations, announced in the Senate that he would not press his resolution to a vote unless the compromise negotiations under way should fail.

The Democratic senators who proposed the compromise to the mild reservationists on the Republican side vigorously denied that Mr. Bryan is behind them.

"Mr. Bryan has nothing at all to do with it," said K. D. McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, one of the group of Democrats who submitted the compromise plan.

Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, leader of the mild reservationists, conferred with Senator Lodge and later said: "The movement for a compromise started yesterday by the Democratic side was not followed up today on the Republican side. It was decided to do nothing until after tomorrow because the President and Mr. Bryan might have something to say about the Treaty at the dinner."

Chicago Mayor Denounces Treaty

Addressing the Senate on his resolution for the appointment of a conciliation committee, Senator Underwood said: "When Congress adjourned it was my intention to call up the reservation as soon as we convened, but, since my return, I find that an effort is being made to reach an agreement independent of that resolution, and, as I do not desire to throw monkey wrenches into the machinery, I have withheld pressing the resolution. I do not wish it to be understood, however, that I have abandoned the resolution. If no definite arrangement can be made within the next few days, I shall endeavor to call it up and have a vote on it."

Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, read into the Congressional Record a telegram sent to Vice-President T. R. Marshall by William H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, denouncing the entire Treaty.

The telegram greatly interested the Republicans in the Senate, who received it as an announcement that Mayor Thompson may split the Illinois delegation against Gov. F. O. Lowden of that State and try to elect delegates to the Republican national convention from Chicago who will support some "irreconcilable" opponent of the Treaty.

MEETING IN LONDON OF PREMIERS ENDS

Conversations Between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Nitti Merely Preliminary, However, Clearing Way for Paris Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The conversations, which concluded this afternoon at Downing Street between the Italian and British statesmen, are not to be regarded as constituting the Peace Conference. They were simply preliminary to the new Paris conference, but if any difficulties affecting the Fiume and Adriatic questions have been cleared out of the way or partially solved, much will have been gained. As already indicated in The Christian Science Monitor cables, Mr. Lloyd George hopes he will not have to spend more than a week in Paris, and Francis Nitti, the Prime Minister of Italy, has expressed himself while here, as anxious that the Paris conference should complete all its labors before January 17, when the French presidential election takes place.

The standpoint of this country, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, has been a keen desire to help the Italian statesmen to achieve a settlement which will not antagonize the Jugo-Slavs, but will tend to bring them and Italy together. Some tendency toward such a reconciliation, indeed, has already shown signs of taking hold in both countries. There was a much greater feeling of confidence, yesterday, in official and well-informed circles than was apparent some time ago. Mr. Nitti, of course, has stated the Italian position on the Fiume and the Adriatic questions with a patriotic wholeheartedness, but it is understood that he has shown an eagerness to reach an understanding with the Jugo-Slavs.

Italy, apparently, still takes her stand, to some extent, on the Treaty of London of 1915 by which Britain and France bound themselves to add to Italy certain territory at the expense of Austria. Apart from the difficulties which the development of events have placed in the way of the execution of this treaty, the important fact is that it does not give Fiume to Italy. In some quarters it is believed Fiume, like Danzig, may be made an independent city, but there is no justification at present for believing that the Italians acquiesce in this view.

These conversations with Francis Nitti were resumed at Downing Street early today, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Nitti being alone during the early part of the discussions. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Nitti, Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Bonar Law leave Victoria Station at 10 a. m. tomorrow for Paris and this unexpectedly speedy termination of the conversations probably indicates good progress.

LIST OF GERMAN WAR LOSSES IS PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The German Socialist Party has issued a list of the German war losses, as compiled from official sources. According to these figures, which may be accepted as authentic, the German Army had 1,718,000 fatalities and 4,234,000 wounded and missing, while the total navy losses came to about 80,000 including 24,000 fatalities.

PACKER AGREEMENT BASIS IS SOUGHT

Senate Committee Interrogates the Attorney-General Regarding Alleged Failure to Prosecute Under the Anti-Trust Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, was called before the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday and asked to explain why he had made the recent arrangement with the meat packers. It was the day before the Democratic banquet at which Mr. Palmer is expected to appear as one of the leading candidates for the presidential nomination, and several Republican members of the committee obviously sought to discredit what they called Mr. Palmer's agreement with the packers. On the other hand, Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, endeavored to give a favorable interpretation to the Attorney-General's part in dealing with the packers. Mr. Palmer did not claim that the price of food would come down immediately after the injunction against the packers was put into effect. He believed, however, that he had obtained the maximum result in the interests of the public by taking the course he had. He refused to recommend further legislation, saying that that was not his business, but declaring that he believed there should be a reasonable time under this new scheme to see how things would work out. He conceded, however, that it might be well to establish such a commission as is provided for in the new Kenyon-Kendrick bill to supplement what was done by the courts, and perhaps to furnish them with information.

Disclosures Invited

Joseph I. France (R.), Senator from Maryland, asked the Attorney-General to give some of the history leading up to the agreement, adding that he was old-fashioned enough to believe in government by law. He believed that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law had been violated by the packers, and he thought the action of the Attorney-General improper. No agreement, he said, could relieve the Department of Justice of its duty to prosecute.

"Is it to put an end to violations of the law, or were there no violations?" he demanded to know.

Mr. Palmer said that when he became Attorney-General last March he found a great deal of evidence collected by the Federal Trade Commission from other sources, and he put three lawyers to work to see if there was a case against the packers. On the report of these lawyers, especially that of Isador J. Kressel, he decided that they were in a position to take action, that the packers were entitled to vindication, or the government to a judgment. The question was whether the action should be brought in the civil or the criminal courts. He said that he was somewhat discouraged in attempting criminal prosecution by the fact that in 30 years of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law's existence no one had gone to jail as a result of being prosecuted under its provisions.

Packers' Case Presented

The packers sent a message to the Attorney-General that they wanted to confer with him, and he replied that they should come to Washington, if they desired to surrender, and say how far they were willing to go. Mr. Dunham, vice-president of Armour & Co., appeared with credentials to speak for all the packers. Mr. Palmer said that he prepared a draft of the proposed plan which he believed would bring results that an indictment, even if followed by conviction, might not bring. Mr. Palmer held that he has accomplished the following things:

1. The packers, their subsidiaries, and their principal stockholders, are to be taken out, and forever kept out, of the stockyards, railroad terminals, and market publications, permitting stock producers to be substituted for them, if they so desire, thus freeing the markets.

2. They are to be taken out and kept out of the storage warehouse business.

3. They are to be taken out and kept out of the retail meat business.

4. They are to be kept from unrelated lines of business; and

5. They are forever enjoined from combinations in restraint of trade.

Extensions Possible

Butter, eggs, cheese, and poultry are not included, Mr. Palmer said, because it was doubtful if justice could be done to the public, as well as to the packers if they were included, but the way is left open for action in the courts if it is found to be necessary. Everything has been taken from the packers but the business of butchering, the Attorney-General asserted.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, asked if the effect of the Attorney-General's agreement had not been to forgive the packers. He replied that the packers had simply met the demands of the government.

Senator France demanded to know whether Mr. Palmer had not made agreements with multimillionaires, while poor, misguided men who talked unwisely were given no such opportunity. Mr. Palmer answered that the Department of Justice paid no attention to whether a man was rich or poor. He said that in the case of the miners, he could have put some of them in jail, but that he got out an injunction, and he had acted in a similar manner with the packers.

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN CONSIDERING OFFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A delegate meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen opened today in Unity House, to give its decision on the government's terms. At the close of the sitting, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, stated that the conference had been engaged all day in hearing explanations. No decision had been arrived at and he personally had nothing to add to what he said at Birmingham on Sunday, but it was clearly his duty to point out that the resolutions so far received and the instructions given to the delegates by the branches were overwhelmingly against accepting the present government proposals.

Hotel Employees Present Petition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Representatives of the Waiters, Chefs, and Hotel Employees Union visited Downing Street today, to present a petition to Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, asking for a public inquiry into the wages and conditions of the work of employees at hotels. The deputation was received by Captain Evans, who undertook to lay the facts before the Premier.

SENATORS DEMAND PRESS PROTECTION

Opposition to Proposed Sedition Law Voiced by Those Who Insist Arbitrary Power Would Be Given Postmaster-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strong opposition to the Sterling sedition bill developed in the United States Senate yesterday. The chief ground of opposition to the measure was that it confers too much power on the Postmaster-General, in that it gives him complete authority to determine, at his own discretion, whether or not a newspaper or a magazine is guilty of "seditious" statements under the terms of the act.

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, called up the bill during the morning hour, and opposition was immediately voiced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who offered an amendment providing that upon putting up a bond to cover costs, any owner of a newspaper or magazine charged with publishing seditious statements should be given a hearing in a court before the Postmaster-General could exclude his publication from the mails.

Senator Borah was strongly supported by Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, and A. J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota, both of them arguing that the powers conferred on "one man" under the bill would jeopardize the freedom of the press and might well ruin a business by stopping publication before the question of guilt or innocence had been determined by a properly constituted tribunal.

Broad Powers Proposed

The Sterling bill is omnibus in character. It makes it unlawful to advocate, by force or violence, a change in the form of government or resistance to the laws of the United States; it prohibits the use of "any flag or banner" symbolizing revolution or violence; it bars from the mails all literature advocating violence for changing the government or "all governments"; it forbids the importation into the United States of such matter as is believed non-mailable.

There is nothing in the bill which prevents the use of discretionary powers on the part of the Postmaster-General. Leaving him to judge, on his own impulse or discretion, whether or not an article is or is not seditious, opens the way for what might develop into a dictatorship of the press, Mr. Borah and his supporters argued.

Property Imperiled

"Any man's property might be destroyed while he was denied a hearing or seeking redress from the courts, a proceeding often involving tedious delays," said Senator Borah. He continued:

"What I insist upon is that this bill provide for a hearing for any man accused of issuing seditious publications. I am opposed to one man being given the power to condemn another man without a hearing. This bill does not provide for a hearing for anyone charged with violating its provisions. Unless it is amended to provide for such a hearing, a hearing which is the constitutional right of every American citizen before he shall be adjudged guilty of any offense against our laws, I shall vote against it."

"We are conferring a great power on the Postmaster-General," said Senator Lodge. "If there is a paper politically opposed to the Postmaster-General, that official, under this law, could make it publish what he pleases."

LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The "Vingtième Siècle" states that Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent Belgium at the first meeting of the League of Nations.

HIGHER DIPLOMATIC SALARIES FAVORED

Secretary of State Urges Budget Which Would Permit Choice of United States Officials by Merit Rather Than Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday and advocated a complete overhauling of the country's consular and diplomatic service, which, he asserts, has fallen far short of the needs of a nation occupying the position of the United States in world affairs. Secretary Lansing sounded the keynote of a new policy in demanding that Congress should provide a salary budget that would enable the government to select its appointees to foreign countries on the basis of their ability and suitability for their posts, instead of choosing those whose wealth permitted them under the present régime to accept such appointments.

"This has been the one vice of the service," Secretary Lansing declared in urging that Congress make a new departure. He would recommend, he said, not less than $35,000 for the post of ambassador with discretionary powers given to the Department of State to make up additional expenses which might from time to time inhere in certain posts. He added that the dignity of the nation demanded that it should own buildings used by its officials abroad. A bill providing for this is now pending in the House.

Officials' Expenses Large

Under the present scale of wages United States ambassadors receive a salary of $17,500, which Secretary Lansing urged should be raised to $25,000 as a first step. An American minister, he said, should be paid $12,000 to $15,000. Some American officials abroad are now called upon to spend $50,000 to $80,000 a year out of their own private means, Mr. Lansing told the committee.

"We have to look every time to see if a prospective candidate for a post has sufficient means behind him," he added.

Vacancies in the position of ambassador or minister at present exist in nine embassies and legations of the United States in foreign countries and officials here feel that difficulty will be experienced in properly filling the more important of these vacancies before the close of the present Administration.

The diplomatic posts, exclusive of those in enemy countries and in nations with which the United States has severed diplomatic relations, where vacancies exist for chief of mission are: Italy, Denmark, The Netherlands, China, Switzerland, Greece, Siam, Salvador, and Costa Rica. Finland is also without an American diplomatic representative, although the Finnish Government is represented at Washington by a minister. The reason for that, it is explained by State Department officials, is that no appropriation has yet been secured from Congress for the establishment of an American legation to Finland.

Administration May Be Changed

Hardly more than a year yet remains before a possible change of administration resulting from the presidential elections next autumn. As a change of administration results in a general shifting of diplomatic officers and the replacement of chiefs of mission by appointees of the incoming Administration, it is asserted by officials that President Wilson may be faced with much difficulty in obtaining the acceptance of properly qualified men to appointments, especially to the more important of the vacant posts.

It has been recommended that men already in the diplomatic service be appointed to fill the existing vacancies, and the government thus avail itself of the services of the best of the present secretaries of embassy or legation by promotion of them to be chiefs of mission. This is understood to have been the desire of Secretary Lansing, who has been a keen advocate of the merit system.

The salaries paid to United States ambassadors and ministers would in many cases preclude the acceptance of such positions by these men unless they were possessed of large independent incomes. Further under the spoils system, it is asserted that a secretary in the diplomatic service who accepted an appointment as chief of mission would risk the danger of being removed in the event of a change of administration, thus ending his career.

GERMAN RAILWAY SITUATION CRITICAL

Government and Union Leaders, However, Negotiating in Effort to Avert a General Strike—Prospects Considered Hopeful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The negotiations between the government's representatives and the railwaymen's union leaders, which were started here yesterday and by which it is hoped to avert a general railway strike in Germany, proceeded until a late hour here last night and were adjourned until today. A conciliatory attitude continues to be displayed by both sides and the prospects of a settlement are regarded as hopeful.

The union executive issued a statement last evening denying the allegation that the agitation is a political one and declaring that the great majority of the railwaymen, in threatening to strike, were merely actuated by a desire to get higher wages to meet the rapidly rising cost of living. The manifesto in question read in part as follows: "We are having the greatest difficulty in restraining our members. The situation is extremely critical. Unless the conference with the government results in our demands being granted a general railway strike will be proclaimed."

Communist agitators in Berlin, Frankfort, and other large industrial centers are, however, doing their utmost to prevent an agreement being reached. At Cologne, for example, yesterday the moderate railwaymen came into conflict with the Communists, and the British police had to intervene to restore order, while the so-called passive resistance methods adopted by the Frankfort railwaymen have completely disorganized the traffic on the main line from Berlin to Switzerland. It is understood, however, that the government is taking steps to assure food supplies for the city population in the event of a strike.

At the same time, both the government and the union leaders are doing their utmost to settle the dispute, in the face of these efforts of the German extremists to use the discontent of the workers to try and further revolutionary and anti-social ends. In this connection the newspapers here state that Communist agitators in all the great railway centers are telling the workers that high wages and good working conditions will only be obtained when revolutionary workmen's councils have control of the railways.

Happily the great majority of workmen are disposed to follow the moderate union leaders. All the newspapers appeal to the railway workers not to be misled by the agitators. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that a general railway strike, at the moment when Germany is beginning to find its feet industrially again, "would be a blow at the heart of the German Nation."

PLANS OF EMIR FEISUL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Emir Feisul, who has been for some weeks in Paris negotiating with the French Government, is expecting to embark on the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau at Toulon tomorrow on his way to Syria.

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INNER HISTORY OF THE STAND AGAINST GREECE IN THRACE

Influence of Robert College and American Missionaries in Near East Said to Have Been Placed Entirely on Side of Bulgaria

The following article represents the views of the well-known authority on the Balkan question, Mr. Leon Savadjian, director of La Revue des Balkans.

I

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At the very beginning of the Peace Conference, Mr. Veniselos presented the claims of Greece in his historic memorandum. The premiers of the allied powers and President Wilson, himself, congratulated Mr. Veniselos on the presentation of the claims of Greece in a conciliatory spirit never suspected from a European statesman and much less so from a Balkan one.

Immediately after the presentation of this memorandum the Council of Five appointed a committee of 10 experts, called the commission on Greek questions, to study the claims of Mr. Veniselos and to report on their validity. Three months later the commission reported as follows:

1. On the question of Thrace the British, American, French, and Japanese experts reported in favor of accepting in full the claims of Mr. Veniselos to that Province. Italy alone supported the Bulgarian view. (Italy was, of course, opposing the claims of Greece everywhere in order to force Greece to yield on the question of the islands.)

2. On the question of Asia Minor, again, of all the experts the Italians took exception to the arguments of Mr. Veniselos for the occupation by Greece of the Province of Aidin and a part of the Province of Brussa. The American experts were in full agreement with their French, British and Japanese colleagues.

3. On the question of northern Epirus the French and the British, as well as the Japanese, reported in favor of giving the entire Province to Greece, including Korytza. The American experts took the view that the district of Korytza should be given to Albania and the rest of northern Epirus be given to Greece.

4. On the question of the Twelve Islands of the Ægean, all the experts except the Italians reported in favor of an accession to Greece.

Views of Commission Change

After the second return of President Wilson from Europe the Bulgarian delegation was invited to Paris to receive the Peace Treaty. Whereas neither the Germans nor the Austrians were permitted to carry on propaganda in Paris, the Bulgarian delegation was given such freedom. The American Commission in Paris was practically besieged with Bulgarian agents, as well as with honest but misinformed American missionaries and with professors of Robert College, in Constantinople, whose sympathies, owing to the fact that they had been working mostly among the Bulgarians, were completely one-sided, that is, pro-Bulgarian.

With the departure of President Wilson from Paris, the original expert on the Thracian question, President Mezzes of New York City College, left for America, and Prof. Douglas Johnson of Columbia University took his place. The council expected that the Thracian question would bring no difficulties. But one day the American Commission reported that it did not agree with the French, British and Japanese experts and that it considered it inadvisable to allow Greece to occupy the Province of Adrianople. For more than four months now the question of Thrace has lain on the table with France, England, Japan and ultimately Italy, favoring Greece, but with the American Commission insisting upon internationalizing that Province in order to guarantee to Bulgaria an economic access to the Ægean.

Influence of Robert College

It is no secret at Paris and among those who know the Balkan question that the influences upon the American Commission at Paris which have made it change its mind on the question of Thrace, are missionary influences and such as came from Robert College. At the time when the United States declared war against Germany the Balkan Peninsula was already in a state of war. It was impossible for the United States to send there geographers, historians, ethnologists, and economists to investigate and prepare a report which should assist the American Commission to offer its assistance in the solution of the Balkan problems. Such American scholars as have written on the Balkan question, are professors who have relied for their information mainly upon sources which are missionary or emanating from the American educational institutions in the Near East.

It is said that when the United States Government summoned American scholars to get together and prepare the American view of the solution of the Balkan problems not one single copy of the Turkish statistics could be found anywhere throughout the United States. This indicates how little prepared America was to offer an expert opinion on the way the Near Eastern problems should be solved. But the American Commission in Paris had to do its best with the available

material and with the available sources of information. This material and the sources of information available are ostensibly the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Another source open to the American Commission on the Balkan question has been the work of Professor Moore of Harvard University, dean of the Theological Seminary, who wrote, "Bulgaria and Her People."

As to the maps used by the American Commission, it is understood that they are the ethnological ones prepared by Mr. Grosvenor of the National Geographic Society, a former professor of Robert College, and which are the only ones of their kind which make Thrace appear ethnologically preponderantly Bulgarian. This is in complete contradiction to the results of the elections for the Ottoman Parliament of 1908 and 1912, when the people of Thrace elected seven Greek deputies and only one Bulgarian. It is also in direct contradiction to the Turkish statistics of 1910, according to which the Greek population of Thrace was 733,000, and the Bulgarian 112,000. Thus, it will appear from the sources available to those American scholars who have been called upon to prepare the United States view on the Balkan questions, that they are either missionary sources or such as emanate from American educators in the Near East.

Missionaries Antagonized by Greeks

The question arises whether or not these sources are not after all just as reliable and just as accurate sources of information as those upon which the European Allies have relied. The opinion not only of the Greeks, but also of those who have followed the career of the missionaries and of American educators in the Near East, is that while these are perfectly honest and well-meaning gentlemen they are of necessity biased in favor of Bulgaria and know only the Bulgarian view of the Balkan situation. While American missionaries have been on the field in the Near East for nearly 90 years, their real work began immediately after the liberation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke or towards 1878. The American missionaries, as well as the English missionaries, were not well received by the Greek people.

The antagonism between the Greek people and the missionaries grew even more acute after the liberation of Bulgaria. The reasons for this unhappy misunderstanding can be understood from an examination of the way in which the older missionaries went about their work of evangelization among the Greek people. When Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, practically all the Christian peoples in Asia Minor and in the Balkans became slaves to the conquerors. By some unexplainable accident the conqueror Sultans showed an unusual reverence for the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Patriarch at Constantinople.

Greek Church Respected

Professor Diehl, one of the most thorough Byzantinologists, attributes this reverence of the Sultans for the Greek church authority to the fact that the Sultans felt too proud to stoop down and govern the Christian elements. All that the Sultans desired was that the Christian slaves should pay tributes. The Christian Orthodox Church under the Byzantine Empire had been exerting its influence over the entire population of the Empire. It was an instrument which, after the disappearance of the Byzantine Empire, could hold together the enslaved races through the influence of the church. Whatever the reasons for which the Sultans found it advisable to respect the Greek Patriarch, the fact is that ever since 1453 the Turks have learned to show unusual reverence for the Greek Church and its institutions and its prelates.

Thanks to this reverence of the official and non-official Turks, it became possible for the enslaved Christian races to save not only their Christian religion but also their racial consciousness. A glance at the map will immediately show that all the races which were nearest to the seat of the Greek Patriarch, such as the Rumanians, the Serbians, and the Greeks of Greece proper, have preserved not only Christianity, but also their national feeling. Christian races which were at a greater distance from the influence of the Greek Patriarch, such as the Albanians, the Greeks and Syrians of Asia Minor, have lost, in the case of the Albanians, their religion, and in the case of the Greeks and the Syrians in Asia Minor, not only religion but also nationality.

Nationality Not Tampered With

The Greek patriarchs became not only the spiritual but also the temporal rulers of the Christian populations within the Turkish Empire. Had the Greek Church been animated by a desire to Hellenize the subject Christian races which were depending upon it for protection, it cannot be doubted at all that the nineteenth and twentieth centuries would have found the entire Balkan Peninsula Greek. On the contrary, the Greek Church assumed the guardianship of all the Christians without the slightest attempt to alter their national character Never in the history of the Greek Church has there been recorded a single instance in which the church has attempted systematically to Hellenize its protégés.

Ecclesiastical maladministration by Greek bishops is not to be charged to the Greek Church. Bad government affected the Greeks as well as the Bulgarians. The Greek Church, under Turkish domination, could not provide always the best nor the most honest prelates. No church of those dark centuries was free from the weaknesses of the Greek Church.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that during the Byzantine period the Greek Patriarch sent two Greek Bishops, Cyril and Methodius of Salonica, who evangelized the heathen Bulgarians and gave them the gospel and the liturgy of the Greek Church in the Slavic tongue. The same thing was done for the Serbians, for the Rumanians, and for the Russians. The prelates of the Greek Church have given not only to the Bulgarians, but also to the Russians, the alphabets of the respective nationalities. Toward the middle of the nineteenth century the little kingdom of Greece was exerting all its influence to bring about a liberation of the Greek race which was left in 1830 under Turkish domination. The Greeks never made a secret of their aspirations to liberate Macedonia, Epirus, Thrace, Constantinople, and Asia Minor.

PROTEST REPORTED NOW FROM MEXICO

Four Mexicans Said to Have Been Slain in Texas—Another American Reported Killed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Again the United States has received a report that an American has been killed in Mexico, this time, it is alleged, by a Mexican federal army officer at Tuxpam, on December 21, last, the victim being Gabriel Porter, an American citizen. The consul of that district has been directed to report further in the matter and to urge the Tampico authorities to arrest and punish the guilty person.

The Mexican Ambassador has said that not all the acts of violence were confined to Americans suffering at the hands of Mexicans. In this connection dispatches from Mexico City received yesterday, said that the Mexican Government had made representations to the State Department at Washington protesting against the alleged recent murder of four Mexican citizens in Texas. The representations have not yet reached the State Department, according to officials here.

According to the protest, as reported in the advices, Luis Rodriguez, a Mexican citizen, was killed in Kyle, Texas, and Anastasio Bravo, his wife, and 10-year-old daughter were slain at Jarrell, Texas, within the last month. The Mexican Government is reported to have requested that the culprits be prosecuted and to request the United States Government to afford better protection to the nationals of Mexico in the United States.

The alleged slayers were reported to the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs by the Mexican Consul-General at San Antonio, Texas, who, according to the advices, said that no steps had been taken toward the punishment of the perpetrators of the crimes.

General Villa Surrounded

GALVESTON, Texas—Francisco Villa is surrounded by Mexican federal troops in the desert of Hechicero, between the states of Chihuahua and Coahulia, and his capture is said to be expected.

NEED FOR BELGIAN ALLIANCE SHOWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—The "Etoile Belge" says that in the course of the Ministerial Council, Paul Hymans, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, observed that the conclusion of an economic alliance with Holland is more and more necessary for Belgium. He is reported as having added that so far as he was concerned all action for the security of Belgium must be the result of an alliance with Britain and France. The council, the paper states, rallied unanimously to Mr. Hymans' point of view, which is also King Albert's idea, who was glad to see the unanimity of the whole council on a question of such importance.

HEADQUARTERS OF SINN FEIN RAIDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The headquarters of Sinn Fein, the "Dail Eirann," the Sinn Fein Parliament, and the offices of the New Ireland Assurance Society were again raided today, the order closing them having been unheeded. This time the doors were nailed up. No arrests were made. Much interest meantime centers on the arrest of Bartholomew Kelley of the public house outside which Viscount French was recently attacked. He has been taken to England.

DATE OF SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The senatorial elections will take place on Sunday next. According to the terms of the Constitution the senators are elected for nine years, the terms of office being renewable every three years.

René Renault, a former deputy, has been chosen by the electors of the Department of the Var to replace Mr. Clemenceau. The Department of the Meuse has refused to have on its list as a candidate, Charles Humbert, on account of the trial he was recently involved in.

CONCERT IN AID OF FRENCH STRIKE FUNDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A great meeting in the hall of the Federation of the French Trades Unions is to be turned into a concert, at which artists from the opera will give their services in aid of the unions' strike funds. When the announcement to this effect was made, there was a rush of musicians and singers to put their names down for the first performance, this to take place tomorrow, but the program is being kept strictly secret.

MR. NITTI'S VIEWS ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS

Italian Premier, in Interview, Describes Rebuilding Work That Has Been Done in Country and Reviews Internal Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After the conclusion of his conversation with the British statesmen today, the Italian Premier, Francis Nitti, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who, however, gleaned little more, so far as the conferences of the last two days are concerned, than a lesson in the diplomatic art of saying nothing, albeit a lesson delivered with that abounding good humor which is so marked a characteristic of the Italian Premier.

His visit to London, he smilingly declared, was merely one of courtesy to a confrère, and his conversations with Mr. Lloyd George were but in the nature of friendly exchanges. The Peace Conference, as every one knows, does not open until next week, and then in Paris. Mr. Nitti's smile, although expansive, was final, and so, after one more attempt which merely elicited a declaration that Italy was and had always been friendly to the Jugo-Slavs and would remain so, the interviewer turned to the question of internal affairs.

Italy's Economic Future

At once Mr. Nitti became communicative. Italy, he assured the interviewer, was the country par excellence where the workers had shown the greatest readiness and zest in returning to work after the upheaval of the war, and the result was that Italy's economic future was promising in the extreme. In the devastated provinces, he declared, marvels of rebuilding have been accomplished and are only limited by the limitations of national wealth, one of the chief projects of the reconstruction era being that of utilizing the country's abundant water power for the driving of her railways and the lighting of her towns, and thus relieving the situation in which she now finds herself in the matter of coal.

Such schemes, however, he said, are schemes of the future, and for the present the shortage of coal and raw material is a serious check upon Italy's economic progress, while in common with all the belligerents, the country has to bear its full share of financial and social difficulties.

In the latter connection, however, Mr. Nitti insisted that the situation is not more serious than elsewhere. We have all become Socialists in some degree, he maintained, and the increase in the parliamentary strength of the Socialist deputies is not more marked in Italy than in Belgium, being merely an expression of the people's intensified consciousness of their economic needs and of their awakened sense of their civic rights.

Italians "Inherently Democratic"

The Italian people, he declared, is inherently democratic and also practical, and there is no foundation whatever for the reports circulated nowadays as to its revolutionary tendencies. And as proof of his confidence in the stability of the domestic situation, Mr. Nitti pointed to the arrangements made for his own prolonged sojourn abroad, a sojourn which, he argued, would have been impracticable were matters really as they are painted.

When questioned regarding Italy's need of assistance from the United States, the Italian Premier remarked that Italy, like the other European countries, greatly needed the raw materials and financial assistance which the United States alone can supply, although he recognized that this meant a piling up of debt which could only be liquidated eventually by dint of strenuous work on the part of the whole nation. When asked whether he was satisfied with the work of the Italian financial mission recently dispatched to the United States, Mr. Nitti explained that its visit had merely been one of friendship and study, and that actual negotiations have yet to be broached.

ATTACK ON BULGARIAN PREMIER REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Following the reports some days ago of unrest in Bulgaria and of Socialist demonstrations outside the palace at Sofia, a semi-official telegram received via Bucharest states that the Premier, Mr. Stamboulinski, was attacked by a Bolshevist band, on his return journey from Belgrade, where his mission entirely failed, and that the Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned and the Socialists are trying to form a cabinet with Dr. S. Daneff, a former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A further message reports outrages by strikers in different parts of the country and, in particular, the blowing up of the railway bridge between Sofia and Varna.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO GERMAN BUDGET

STUTTGART, Germany (Monday)—(Havas)—Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, addressing several thousand persons at the invitation of the Center Party, declared that the present government was not responsible for the chaotic situation and laid responsibility for the war upon the Conservative Party. He added that the armistice was asked for by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Referring to the financial situation, Mr. Erzberger said that stabilization of the budget would be attained this year. He said the German people would do all in its power to pay the reparations due. The Russian problem could not be solved without Germany, he asserted.

With regard to the delivery of those guilty of war crimes, Mr. Erzberger said that the court at Leipsic would prosecute those guilty of inexcusable acts, if Germany's enemies would furnish lists of those persons to the German Government.

BOLSHEVIKI ENTER PORT OF MARIUPOL

General Denikin's Center Is Breached on Shore of Sea of Azov—Definite Move Now Being Made Against Odessa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — On General Denikin's front, according to a Bolshevist wireless message, the expected breach in the center took place yesterday at Mariupol, on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, which the Bolsheviki have captured. A definite move against Odessa has begun and as to the eastern flank, the situation may be complicated by the invitation of Mr. Tchicherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, to the Georgians and Tartars of Azerbaijan to begin joint operations in General Denikin's rear.

Telegraphic communication between Vladivostok and Irkutsk, Admiral Koltchak's governmental headquarters, is interrupted, a Reuter message states. The strike in Vladivostok induced by hostility to the Koltchak government is preventinng the icebreakers from working in the port, and this may prejudicially affect the situation.

Esthonian Press Report Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British authorities have issued a denial of the Esthonian press report that Colonel Tallents, the British representative in the Baltic countries, is bringing to England a new Bolshevist peace offer, which includes a promise to abolish terrorism, and the activity of the revolutionary tribunals. Colonel Tallents, it is stated, is merely returning to England on leave.

Bolshevist Communication Issued

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Bolshevist communication dated Tuesday and received here this evening says:

"In the Vinnitsa (Government of Podolia) region we have occupied the towns of Litten, Vinnitsa, and Lipavels. In the direction of Kherson we have occupied the station and district of Piatikhatki. In the direction of Melitopol (Government of Taurida) we have taken the town of Alexandrovsk.

"We have captured Mariupol (Government of Ekaterinoslav) with large quantities of booty. The enemy fled, partly on steamers and partly along the coast.

"In the direction of Novo-Tcherkask (Province of the Don Cossacks) we have broken the enemy's resistance and continue to advance successfully to the Tzaritsin region. We have taken Sarepta and a number of villages from 10 to 35 versts south thereof."

Lettish Official Communication

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Lettish official communication issued today says:

"On Saturday morning after fierce fighting we took the villages of Kalkuni, Terifa, and Mishvele; in the afternoon we crossed the Dvina and ejected the Bolsheviki from the station at Liksna, and with our allies, the Poles, entered Dvinsk. Near Liksna we captured an armored train.

"The operations are continuing successfully."

Progress of Copenhagen Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Capt. James O'Grady, the British representative, who has reached Copenhagen, has informed a Reuter representative that as the result of his visit to London, only two points of difference now remain outstanding, regarding his negotiations, on the exchange of prisoners, with Maxim Litvinoff, the representative of Soviet Russia, and if that government really desires a settlement, a definite compact should be signed within a fortnight. In that event Captain O'Grady has been commissioned to negotiate thereafter on behalf of the French and other nationals who are prisoners in Russia.

CONCESSION MADE BY SUPREME COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Supreme Council met yesterday under the presidency of Jules Cambon and examined the German note asking for a reduction in the number of allied troops which are to occupy the territories to be submitted to a plebiscite. The Council decided to answer the German note, saying that as, for the present, the United States will not send troops to Germany the allied occupation troops will be diminished by a quarter.

The Supreme Council also fixed the basis of an arrangement with Germany for the transfer of the sovereignty of Memel and Danzig after enforcing the Peace Treaty.

PLANS FOR CONGO DEVELOPMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—The Belgian Government's new schemes for the development of the Congo include the formation of a national river transport company with a capital of 15,000,000 francs.

REVERSAL ASKED OF DRY RATIFICATION

Governor of New York Recommends Submission of the Eighteenth Amendment to Vote by Electors of the State

ALBANY, New York—Reversal of the action of the 1919 Legislature in ratifying the Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution was urged by Gov. Alfred E. Smith in his annual message to the 1920 Legislature at its initial session yesterday. The Governor said there was grave doubt as to the power of a number of state legislatures that have ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to do so, in view of the referendum provisions in their respective constitutions vesting legislative power in the electorate.

"It is my understanding," he said in the message, "that this question is to be passed upon by referendum in several of the states. If the question is pending in states sufficient in number of themselves or joined with the State of New York to reduce the number ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment below the necessary three-fourths it would seem to be the duty of the State of New York not only to its own citizens, but for advice to the citizens of other states, to state what its true opinion is. I recommend that the legislature rescind its prior ratification of the said amendment, and submit the question to the qualified electors of the state at the general election in the year 1920.

Drug Traffic Controlled

Additional Legislation Restricting Narcotics May Be Asked, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Control of the traffic in narcotic drugs in the United States is being gained gradually, said H. M. Gaylord, assistant prohibition commissioner, who gives his special attention to the enforcement of federal laws regulating the traffic, but there is still an immense amount of work to do, and additional legislation will be asked of Congress.

Mr. Gaylord is emphatically of the opinion that prohibition of the liquor traffic has not been accompanied by an increase in the use of narcotic drugs, when the whole Nation is surveyed. In some localities, an increase has been noted, and in others a decrease, but the average consumption of narcotic drugs has not been affected, he thinks, by the cutting off of alcoholic stimulants.

If Congress will prohibit the exporting or importing of such drugs, Mr. Gaylord said, and if domestic manufacturers are placed under a license system similar to the system for manufacturers of intoxicants under the Volstead prohibition enforcement law, the traffic will virtually cease. The reason for prohibiting exports, he claimed, is to reduce the amount of drugs which can be smuggled back into the United States.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, of which the prohibition commissioner is an official, is obtaining convictions of a small percentage of physicians who dispense narcotic drugs contrary to the law, according to Mr. Gaylord. The method used by addicts to obtain drugs, which is more difficult under existing law, is one of getting possession of physicians' prescription forms and forging signatures which druggists frequently cannot detect from the original. The bureau is working to induce a more careful custody of these forms.

Regulations permitting wholesale liquor dealers to sell, for non-beverage purposes, their stock on hand, whether in bonded warehouses or in their immediate possession, have been adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Such dealers may, during the continuance of war-time prohibition, and after January 16, qualify as dealers in non-beverage spirits or wines. After qualifying, they may withdraw distilled spirits or wines from bond and distribute them to other qualified dealers, for sale to qualified dealers or users.

Retail sales of liquors for non-beverage purposes are restricted to licensed druggists and pharmacists, as at present.

Rhode Island Brewery Seized

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The plant of the Hand Brewing Company at Pawtucket was seized yesterday for alleged violations of the revenue law, and Thomas W. Connell, manager of the brewery, Edward Daley, bookkeeper, and Ernest Bath, boss brewer, were arrested and taken before the federal commissioner.

Saving of $75,000 by Dry Law

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The usual annual appropriation of $75,000 for suppressing illegal liquor traffic among the Indians was eliminated from the annual Indian appropriation bill yesterday by the House. Members pointed out that when the bill became effective, July 1, national prohibition would be in force.

Prohibition Eve Hotel Table Rush

NEW YORK, New York—The celebration of "prohibition eve" on January 16 promises to surpass any New Year's eve event in the history of New York, judging by the rush of applications for reserved tables at hotels.

Wood Alcohol Poison Cases

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Despite vehement protests of their respective counsel, the four men accused of murder in connection with the passing away of 13 Hartford people from wood alcohol poisoning were held yesterday without bail for a police court hearing on January 14. Judge Palloti said: "We ought to be able to give these men a hearing a week from today. Then, if there is not sufficient evidence to hold them for murder, a lesser charge can be brought."

IRISH REPUBLIC'S CAUSE PLEADED

Eamonn de Valera, in Washington, Answers British Premier's Charges — Policies of President Wilson Are Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An audience which taxed the capacity of Liberty Hut heard Eamonn de Valera make his first public appeal in Washington last night for support of an Irish republic. Isaac R. Sherwood (D.), Representative from Ohio, was chairman of the meeting and introduced Mr. de Valera with a deprecation of the failure of the United States Government to officially recognize the cause he represents, but asserted that the people approve it.

In his speech Mr. de Valera made virtually the same arguments made by him in other cities of the United States, though specially adapted to the environment of the national capital. The opening sentences in Gaelic were applauded by the audience, which had given him a vociferous welcome when he took a seat upon the platform. The Irish Republic flag was used with the United States flag in the decorations.

Answering Mr. Lloyd George's speech comparing the movement for an Irish republic with an attempt of the southern states to secede from the United States, Mr. de Valera said:

"Those who would prejudice Ireland's case in the eyes of Americans talk of Ireland's 'attempt at secession.' There can be no secession where there has been no union. England's act of 'union' was enacted against the will of the Irish people by a body legally incompetent to enact it."

Resolutions adopted by the meeting declared that self-determination had been one of the explicit objects for which the United States entered the war; stated Great Britain was spending $60,000,000 annually on an army of occupation in Ireland; urged the United States officially to recognize the Irish Republic; recommended that the House of Representatives pass the Mason bill providing for a diplomatic and consular corps in Ireland, and condemned further loans by the United States Government to Great Britain whilst any nationalities are trying to separate themselves from British connections.

MINERS INDORSE STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A motion indorsing the action of John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary, of the United Mine Workers of America, which was passed at the convention of miners here yesterday, carried with it the word of the miners that they would abide by the decision of President Wilson's commission for settlement of the bituminous coal strike.

The President's commission will meet in Washington on Monday, with power to determine when the new awards shall become effective and when they shall cease to apply, it was stated by the chairman of the convention. The miners, it was said, will ask for a two years' agreement.

The motion to indorse the union officers was passed by a vote of 1639 for and 221 against. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green were vindicated of charges that they had not carried out the instructions of the Cleveland convention.

The charges were filed by Joseph Lynal, a Socialist representing a local union at Peoria, Illinois. He was heckled by the convention during his speech. The charges were tabled. Mr. Lynal claimed that he was merely carrying out the instructions of his local union.

DATE FOR ELECTION OF FRENCH PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Cabinet at a meeting yesterday at the Elysée under the chairmanship of President Poincaré, definitely fixed January 17 as the date for the election of the next president of the republic by a united congress of both parliamentary houses at Versailles. Officially no candidate has yet been named on behalf of any party or group and Mr. Clemenceau continues to maintain a discreet silence. It is, however, generally accepted that he will be elected almost unanimously to the presidential chair.

Invitation Accepted by Mr. Clemenceau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Clemenceau has accepted an invitation to be present at a formal reception of the senators and deputies from Alsace-Lorraine, to be given in Paris at the Hotel de Ville on January 26. As Mr. Clemenceau on that date may have been elected President of the republic, his acceptance has a special significance.

KENTUCKY RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Kentucky Legislature at Frankfort ratified the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment late Tuesday afternoon. The House of Representatives voted 75 to 25 in favor of it, and the Senate 30 to 8.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that stand in favor, 24.

Number that stand against, 1.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 12.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.
UTAH—September 30, 1919.
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.
MAINE—November 5, 1919.
NORTH DAKOTA — December 1, 1919.
SOUTH DAKOTA — December 4, 1919.
COLORADO—December 12, 1919.
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.

State that has refused to ratify, with date:

ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.

Governor Beeckman Signs Resolution

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman yesterday signed the resolution passed by the General Assembly on Tuesday ratifying the woman suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution.

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Jan. 21, Empress of France..Liverpool
Jan. 22, Grampian..Havre, Liverpool
Jan. 29, Pretorian .....Glasgow
Japan—China—Philippines
FROM VANCOUVER, B. C., TO
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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Tardy Peace Delegates

There arrived the other day in Paris two pilgrims, as they might fairly enough be called, who had traveled many thousands of miles on foot to be among those present at the Peace Conference, and only reached the city after it was over. Their business must be postponed till the first meeting of the League of Nations. Youn Hai and Go Chanir, the two travelers, had made their way from Korea, duly authorized delegates to the Peace Conference, but provided with purses all too light for the exigencies of transportation over so long a journey. Their object was to ask the conference to grant independence to Korea. February 5 they started, and reached Archangel in July, for one travels slowly when the distance is long and two feet, placed alternately one in front of the other, take the place of wheels under a car or carriage. The two delegates, fortunate at any rate in having each other's company, crossed the territory held by the Koltchak Government and turned north to avoid the Bolsheviki. A month and more was spent for British and French authorities to issue permits that would allow them to reach England through Norway, for the Allies have not officially recognized the Korean national assembly from which the travelers had received their passports. Eventually they got to Paris, but just too late to present their petition to which, indeed, the hardships of their journey might reasonably have given additional weight.

Searching Out Africa's Secrets

Darkest Africa will be visible to the outside world as it has never been before when the exploring expedition that has now vanished into that darkness comes back again to the world of cities, newspapers, magazines, and particularly of moving picture theaters. The expedition is under the direction of Edmund Heller, who was joint author with Colonel Roosevelt of the "Life History of African Game Animals," and with him goes Henry C. Raven, the explorer of Borneo and other regions, together with other adventurous students of the aspects of nature in wild places. But for making the world at large acquainted with Africa, the staff of motion picture photographers with their impedimenta is of first importance. The expedition plans to explore and photograph the jungles of the Belgian Congo, Namaqua Land, Zululand, the Kalshari Desert, the Zambesi River, Lake Nyami, Victoria Nyanza, and the headwaters of the Nile, Uganda, British East Africa, and the so-called "water hole" region, where it is said there is a denser population of wild animals than anywhere else in the world. Motion picture audiences have already safely and sanely visited the "water hole" district, for it was there that Paul Rainey penetrated with his motion picture apparatus, and came back with a remarkable collection of pictures.

Who Fain Would Sway

England is coping with the same economic and social readjustments as other countries; a curious mixture of conservatism and the most enlightened progress, she finds herself without the host of domestic servants to which she has accustomed herself these many years. As a result, the hotels in London do a roaring trade and Dutch maid-servants are imported, but this probably will not last. Domestic service in England, inherited from Victorian days, was no doubt irksome and often thankless. In so much, therefore, the coming change is a wholesome one. Yet there is such a thing as logic even for freemen and some, perhaps, may remember that a sovereign people must needs have subjects. The spectacle of a whole nation baking, cooking and washing from cock-crow to curfew, is extremely edifying, indeed possesses a certain majesty, but it is a trifle severe as a system on such occupations as reading, writing, and thinking, that in their time have given men things not without value. Materialism has the peculiarity of always being materialism.

America on the Japanese Stage

At the Imperial Theater in Tokyo Townsend Harris, first American envoy in Japan, has lately walked the boards, impersonated by the important Japanese actor, Koshiro. The play, written by the Japanese dramatic author and critic, Kido Okamoto, is based on the Japanese translation of the book in which William Elliot Griffis some 25 years ago told the story of Consul-General Harris' life in Japan in the 1850s, when the Shogunate still ruled, and the new American official was carrying on his negotiations for the opening of the country to the American trade. Japan was hostile to any foreigner, and the American consul had nothing to oppose that hostility except his own tact, character, and experience as a former long-voyage trader in the South Pacific. The play goes back to 1859, when Harris hoisted the Stars and Stripes in front of his quarters in the yard of the Zempukiji, or Temple of Peace and Prosperity, and all over the city of Yeddo the sight of the foreign banner stirred people to anger. The American Legation was mobbed, and an attempt was made to assassinate the envoy, but the situation was controlled and the tumult calmed by his own strength of character. The play, with the interpolation of a love story with a Japanese hero and heroine out of the dramatist's imagination, follows the historic facts, and its most exciting scene reproduces the attack on the Legation. It has made a great success in Tokyo, with thousands of Japanese spectators applauding the American flag and the American envoy, and will be taken to other theaters throughout the Empire.

Sawdust Bricks

The extravagance and the romancing of yesterday are the sober facts of today. Jules Verne has been established as a prophet, and men like him that have trusted the future see their trust justified. If the invention of E. H. Orr of Seattle, Washington, proves to be all that is hoped, then the sawdust brick will soon have revolutionized the work of building. Stated briefly, the bricks are made of highly compressed sawdust that has been treated with fire and cold resisting chemicals. Not only do they have the qualities that such chemicals give, but they can withstand a pressure of 2500 pounds to the square inch. It does not take much imagination to figure the possibilities of such material in building, and there is an added economic significance in the fact that direct and profitable use is thus made of a "by-product" of the sawmills and forests that, notwithstanding the many devices for utilizing it, has none the less been a visible waste. When it is added that the bricks can be turned out in something less than 24 hours, their use in reconstruction work is apparent.

A Heartening Message

Mrs. de Veyra has been telling us of woman's achievements in the Philippines, and as this is a country in which other than occidental wishes are centered, the figures that this lady gives are impressive. There are now 307 women's clubs and associations where in 1917 there were 30, and when the Filipino women petitioned for the vote, there were found 18,000 to sign that petition. That these significant facts are due to the American rule cannot be gainsaid, for certainly the Friars were not much interested in woman suffrage nor were the Muhammadans. There are schools in the woman's prison and there are police matrons, and as now established the laws protecting women's property rights are liberal and wise. Mrs. de Veyra quotes her husband to the effect that matriarchy existed before the Spanish came and an examination on the grounds for this statement would be especially interesting. It is another chapter in the history of the human race and one that shows the great inequality between the position of woman politically and her contributions to the common decency.

"Good King Wenceslaus"

It is curious at this season of the year, when the ancient carol "Good King Wenceslaus" comes into its own again in England, to read of the tune being heard in distant Persia, sung as a dirge in honor of Hussein, son of Ali, grandson of the Prophet, the correspondent of The Times of London, who describes this year's Moharrem, remarks on the curious impression made on him of "weird Christmas waits transmuted into fierce mystic devotees of Islam." The processions in honor of Hussein are numerous. The correspondent notes as a proof of the softening of manners that two of them, that of the Cossack division and the gendarmerie, "rapt devotees" all, passed one another in a narrow street without any incident. But the most pronounced instance of religious tolerance was witnessed by him in 1909 in Tabriz in the month of Moharrem, when Armenian Christians took part in the processions "in sign of the fellowship which was supposed to unite the defenders of a besieged city."

PROTECTION ASSURED FOR OLD LANDMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—The Mullan Tree, landmark of the old Mullan trail, the first highway connecting Montana and Idaho with the coast, will be preserved to posterity through the creation of a national monument area by the President.

On July 4, 1861, Capt. John Mullan, leader of the party having charge of the survey and construction of the Mullan trail from Walla Walla, Washington, to Fort Benton, Montana, closed his work at the connecting point of the roads from the east and west, at the head of the Fourth of July Cañon, between Wallace, Idaho, and Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. There he marked appropriately a huge white-pine tree, which since that time has been known as the Mullan Tree. Tourists seeking souvenirs of their jaunt along the Yellowstone Trail have damaged the ancient tree so much that Forest Service officers have found it necessary to take steps to protect it, and, to accomplish this, have submitted a petition proposing that a national monument area be created, which has been approved.

TARRAGONA LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the mind of many a foreigner Tarragona, the Catalonian city some 60 or 70 miles south of Barcelona, one of the foremost ports of the Mediterranean, even though its harbor arrangements leave much to be desired, is a place that is chiefly concerned with, or celebrated for, a peculiar vinegar. Civilized man in many places has asked for and obtained Tarragona vinegar, when he has had a special taste to serve, and he may not be conscious of having had or enjoyed anything else from Tarragona. But, indeed, in the fertile lands round about, nuts, fruit, and oil are produced in large quantities and shipped to many parts, while, as with most places in keen Catalonia, there is textile manufacturing done on a considerable scale. Yet Tarragona is perhaps not celebrated for these things. This city, like many other places, and all Catalonian places more than those of any other region, for here consciousness of capacity and keenness of ambition are appreciably greater than in any other part of Spain, dreams, and more than dreams, of an early future in which much of her past

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Garden of the Cathedral, Tarragona

glories and success will be revived. Then it will have harbor works, and moles, made of other things than the ruins of an old Roman amphitheater, as is the case with some existing works. The use of such materials is less a matter of carelessness, or vandalism, on the part of the Tarragonese, than careful selection of what appeared the best at hand, for here are ruins in the most enormous quantities.

Winter Resort of Romans

Facing Rome, just across the Mediterranean, as it might be said, with good communications, it was very convenient, and the Romans rejoiced in its climate and its fertility. Augustus and others wintered here and liked the place so much that they conferred great dignities upon it, and it came to be spoken of as the little rival of Rome. But even the Romans were not the first to discover the great dryness and fine situation of Tarragona. The more one wanders in the southern parts of Europe and northern Africa, the more is one impressed with the perspicuity of the old Phœnicians, who permitted very little that was worth noticing to escape their attention. They seemed to know everything that was possible to the intelligence and the means of their time. And those people who talk of modern progress, and, while wandering in southern Spain, come here, there, and everywhere, upon the track of the Phœnicians, may sometimes reflect that if those enterprising people were here today, instead of so many yesterdays agone, they would make something good out of many parts of the world that are not well cultivated now. Such a thought is forced upon one in Tarragona which, in its original, intact, and unbuilt state never had a chance of escaping the attention of the Phœnicians, wandering in search of the good things of the earth. They found this rising ground with, perhaps, a few huts upon it, nobody definitely knows, of course, on a limestone rock some 700 feet above the sea, and, sniffing the air, and regarding the site, they pitched upon it for a maritime settlement.

Ruin Wrought by Moors

After the Phœnicians, the Romans, and after the Romans, others, and the Moors, and against the Moors, who have left many such splendid sights and works for Spain, one here feels a grudge, for they "made of the city a heap," as it is written, and for four centuries nobody lived among the ruins. But there are very few cases on record of any old city being absolutely and permanently destroyed. They have an amazing power of regeneration; you have but to leave them and they seem to rise again from an inner and mysterious strength and fecundity. So, when the Moors had left it desolate, the "Tarchon" of the Phœnicians rose slowly again.

But the possibilities and the capacity are obvious. In the whole world there are few towns or cities that can show such an extraordinary decline in population and, inferentially, so much room for recovery. Here, under the Romans, this favored Tarragona had actually a population of 1,000,000! At any time, even in these days of overpopulation, 1,000,000 people make a large city, and so you may judge of what was once the greatness of Tarragona. She was once nearly twice as large as any city is in Spain today, the capital included; now she has less than 30,000 people within her limits. There is hardly any accounting for the decline, except as a result of the decline of Spain and the special vicissitudes to which this part of the country has been subjected; and, perhaps, in some measure, the intensity of the appearance which association with the past has given her.

Reconstruction Plans

In modern times, there are often discussions and projects for schemes of new and definite reconstruction, and architects of high eminence are commissioned to make plans. Quite recently, Hernandez Briz was set to work in this way by the Circulo de Bellas Artes, and planned to make a new city of Tarragona which was not supposed to be Roman but was actually so, and more harmoniously and orderly than at present, though the critics complained that amidst the obvious Romanism too many hints of Greece had been allowed to slip in unobserved! However, it is unlikely that any great reconstructive schemes will ever be applied to Tarragona, and the wanderer from other lands who finds this one of the most attractive spots in Europe hopes the city may be spared. Considerable improvements are continually in progress in the best streets in the town. The ramblas of Tarragona are magnificent thoroughfares and the views over the sea are glorious. It is indeed an attractive town with its upper and lower quartiers, and the country round about is more charming than is usual in Spain There are pine woods and oak plantations, wild heaths, and great expanses, on which thyme and lavender grow, perfuming the air even through the winter.

A WHITE CHRISTMAS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas Eve was unpromising, rain fell from early morning, in a straight-dropping, invincible downpour, and abated not. Within four hours of midnight it held a canopy of cloud low over the roofs and wrapped the houses and people round in a cloak of streaming silver mist. The lights on Beacon Hill, stars that heralded the coming of a newborn Christmas Day, flared out upon a world of vapor and made tremulous quivering pathways of golden light across the roadway to the Common. The people who thronged the Hill walked in water and inhaled mist while in their hearts was cherished no gleam of hope that tomorrow might be a real New England Christmas. And yet, toward 9, before a single candle had dropped out from the gallant line along the windows, was there not the slightest perceptible thickening of the silver streaks of rain? Here and there, one or another might have murmured snow, inquiringly, unbelievingly. For sure enough it was snow. Wet, feathery flakes were drifting heavily along with the drops of rain and hurrying to the ground, there to be instantaneously lost among the blaze of wet reflection that lay along the roadway; that not a flake gained foothold upon the city streets.

The people drifted away, out from the crowd, each group wafting along the trail that ended in home. Every candle found an extinguisher, some one to cup a hand and blow it softly out, and so Beacon Street and the old streets round about the Hill fell into quiet, into darkness, and the rain came slanting down.

Along the country roads, however, among the woods and upon the fields, long before that hour which saw the candles go out on Beacon Hill, a garment of woven whiteness was spreading fast. On the colder earth, away from the warm tread of feet and in the darkness, the snow was already lying softly. All through the night it worked gently, silently, persistently to cover the ground. The tall trees caught what they could as it went by and held it pure and glistening along the branches or patching their trunks in patterns of white. It filtered between them and fluttered to lie upon the bronze carpet of the fallen leaves. Like so many satin ribbons, the roads ran smooth, unspoiled, leading the snowfall from the country into the city, the streets growing colder as it came.

The people slept, or thought of the coming day, while the snow crept in and around all unknown to them. Very quietly it alighted, slipping past the windows, sliding noiselessly down the panes. It whitened the roofs, it lay upon the shrubs, it invaded the sidewalks, it waited, as if to bless them, upon their doorsteps. Wet roadways had given way to dry ones, for frost of mild degree had made the way easy before the feet of the snow. Through the small hours of the day the two worked together and then Christmas morning broke. Up rushed the sun, and the snow clouds flew before it.

Boston awoke. Behold, an angel had visited the earth, and the colors of the bow of promise were reflected in a thousand million diamond-pointed stars which shone upward to celebrate the new birth! The people stepped out rejoicing, for, wonder of wonders, New England had come by its own, a white Christmas.

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WALTER SCOTT, THE MAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When "Waverley" appeared anonymously in 1814, the professional critics acknowledged that it was a work of such creative genius as to entitle it to a place beside the very few masterpieces of fiction. According to their verdict, loftier romance was never blended with easier, quainter humor by Cervantes himself. In his familiar delineations, the author combined the strength of Smollett with the native elegance and unaffected pathos of Goldsmith; in his darker scenes he revived that real tragedy which appeared to have left our stage with the age of Shakespeare; and these elements of interest so diverse had been blended and interwoven with that nameless grace which, more surely perhaps than even the highest perfection in the command of any one strain of sentiment, marks the master.

Scott's style, like that of his reviewers paraphrased above, is not that of modern times, and the younger generation of readers looks askance at a three-volume novel. Yet not to have read Scott is a self-imposed punishment, and not to know Scott in his lovable and extraordinary character is to deprive oneself of a friend. It is too much to expect a reader of today to read Lockhart's wonderful life of the author, yet the time thus spent would give him such a knowledge of literary England of that period as he could acquire in no other way. And Scott's diaries are as illuminating as mirrors.

A Prodigious Worker

The anonymity of the Waverley Novels has long since been removed, but many of those who know the stories well are as ignorant of the author's character as were his reviewers in 1814. Yet to know Scott is to marvel at the extent of his knowledge and the prodigious output of his pen even more than at his genius.

Scott's father trained him from boyhood to become a lawyer; the boy himself was at the same time unconsciously fitting himself for the life-work which made him famous. He was unable to lead the life of other boys, and this caused him to turn to books and nature as friends rather than mentors, and in his extraordinary memory was stored from earliest childhood such a vast wealth of material that in his maturity he was able to produce not only the 48 volumes of the Waverley Novels, but the nine-volume life of Napoleon and other scattering essays and writings during 17 years of his career.

Quotations from his diary show the sources of his acquisition:

"A very strong prejudice in favor of the Stuart family I originally imbibed from the songs and tales of the Jacobites. . . . The local information . . . I derived from the old songs and tales which then formed the amusement of a retired country family. My grandmother, in whose youth the old border depredations were matter of recent tradition, used to tell me many a tale of Watt of Harden, Wight Willie of Aikwood, Jamie Telfer of the fair Dodhead, and other heroes—merry men all of the persuasion and calling of Robin Hood and Little John. . . . Two or three old books which lay in the window-seat were explored for my amusement in the tedious winter days. 'Automathes' and Ramsay's 'Tea-table Miscellany' were my favorites, although at a later period an odd volume of Josephus' 'Wars of the Jews' divided my partiality."

Learned Ballads

These volumes were read to the child Scott by his Aunt Janet, who encouraged the boy to commit the finest passages to memory, so that he was soon master of such ballads as Hardyknute and long passages from authors then popular. His mother also encouraged him in his love of poetry and helped to develop his imagination. When he learned to read she placed Pope's translation of Homer in his hands, and Ramsay's "Evergreen," making him pause upon those passages which expressed generous and worthy sentiments, striving to divert him from his partiality for those descriptive of battle and tumult.

At school Scott assembled admiring audiences around the fireside, where he held them spellbound by his improvised tales of chivalry and adventure. About this time the boy read Ossian and Spenser, Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," was entranced with Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," and became familiar with Richardson, Mackenzie, Fielding, Smollett, and others of the best English novelists.

"To this period," Scott records in his diary, "I can trace distinctly the awakening of that delightful feeling for the beauties of natural objects which has never since deserted me. . . . From this time the love of natural beauty, more especially when combined with ancient ruins, or remains of our fathers' piety or splendor, became with me an insatiable passion. . . . Everything which touched on knight-errantry was particularly acceptable to me, and I soon attempted to imitate what I so greatly admired."

Scott was a great walker and also enjoyed horseback riding. He made long journeys on foot, "in the course of which," he records, "I often walked from 20 to 30 miles a day. . . . My principal object in those excursions was the pleasure of seeing . . . places which had been distinguished by remarkable historical events. . . . Show me an old castle or a field of battle, and I was at home at once, filled it with its combatants in their proper costume, and overwhelmed my hearers with the enthusiasm of my description."

Admitted to Bar

Under influences such as these and with his mind turning in far other channels, Scott respected his father's desire and was admitted to the bar. This, perhaps, is not so surprising, for he could carry on his profession and at the same time indulge his Pegasus in sundry flights, but that he should have continued in it after fame came to him is indeed unusual. Yet as late as August 3, 1826, Scott records in his diary: "Wrote half a task in the morning. From eleven till half-past eight in Selkirk taking precognitions about a row, and came home famished and tired. Now, Mrs. Duty, do you think there is no other Duty of the family but yourself? Or can the Sheriff-depute neglect his Duty, that the Author may mind his? The thing cannot be: the people of Selkirk must have justice as well as the people of England books. So the two Duties must go pull caps about it. My conscience is clear."

The income from Scott's writings yielded him a fortune. "Woodstock," for instance, netted over £8000, and "Napoleon" £18,000, yet everything was wiped out by the failure of the Ballantyne Press, in which he had become a secret partner. So high a value did he set upon his personal reputation that he assumed far greater financial responsibility than was legally attached to him; but this action caused no surprise to those friends who knew him best.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Civil Service Retirement Bills

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable and widely read journal, to call attention to the Sterling-Lehbach retirement bills introduced into the Congress for the relief of aged and incapacitated civil service employees?

The features of the two bills are almost similar in intent and purpose; the one introduced in the upper chamber by Senator Sterling, the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service in the Senate, and the other by Representative Lehbach, the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service in the House. The question of retirement is one which has engaged the attention of both members of the Congress and the heads of the bureaux at Washington for many years. At a recent meeting of the executive officers of the Railway Mail Association and the officials of the Post Office Department, this subject, among the many others, was the first one discussed; and it is gratifying to be in a position to state that the department officials expressed their approval of such a measure, which ought to be substantial evidence that these officials, after a careful study, have arrived at the conclusion of the necessity for a relief of the kind. The measure is a contributory one, 2½ per cent being deducted monthly from the pay of the employees. The age limit for letter and rural carriers and post-office clerks is 62, and for railway postal clerks 60. A minimum of 15 years of service is necessary to come within the provisions of the bills. There are other good and practicable features.

Many prominent men have highly recommended a measure of the kind, including Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Mr. Taft, former President; Mr. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury; the heads of many of the Washington bureaux, and Samuel Gompers. The measure, in itself, as stated by Mr. Lehbach, is not only a relief measure, but is one also aimed to abolish "the inequitable and illicit" system of retaining, on the pay rolls, inefficient and incompetent employees, who are permitted, by custom and sufferance, without warrant, to remain in the service, no one having the heart to remove a tried and faithful servant. This, in brief, is an outline of the substance of the two bills now on the calendars of both branches of the Congress; and it is understood that at the winter session an effort will be made to push retirement to completion.

(Signed) E. W. CARRINGTON.
Burlington, Iowa.

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CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS ADVISED

Director-General Hines for a Few Great Systems and a Definite Standard of Rates—Benefits Under Federal Control Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads in the United States, speaking before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, yesterday, gave his views on a permanent solution of the railroad problem, saying, in part:

"I believe that there must be fundamental changes which will consolidate the railroads into a few great systems. I believe that the public and Labor, as well as Capital, must be represented upon the managements of these systems. I believe that a definite standard for rates must be established and that earnings clearly in excess of a reasonable return must be provided and must go largely to providing adequate reserves to take care of years of depression, and at the same time enough of the excess must be left with the company earning it to provide adequate stimulus for efficiency. In my opinion, if any effort be made to return the railroads to private control without the fundamental reconstruction which I advise, the result will be progressively disappointing and in a few years the dissatisfaction of the public will manifest itself through an insistent demand for a radically different plan, which is not likely then to stop short of outright government ownership.

Establishment of Credit

"Any rate increase which will at all establish an adequate credit for the various railroad companies operating independently on their own responsibility must be substantially greater than a rate increase which would protect the situation temporarily if unified control were continued until more stable conditions appear. This means that the public must pay a very substantial price in an additional increase in rates for the privilege of the immediate resumption of private management.

"I do not believe that any form of railroad operation can permanently succeed in this country when conducted through so many different railroad managements as at present. The public interest involved is almost completely homogeneous, because from one end of the country to the other the public wants adequate service and a complete interchange of equipment in order to obtain that service, and of course enjoys uniform rates regardless of the railroad on which the traffic is carried. The Labor interest involved was largely homogeneous before the war and is almost completely so at present. We cannot, therefore, hope to succeed with a heterogeneous lot of railroad managements, over 100 in number with perhaps at least 50 of a dominant character. These numerous managements will constantly embarrass each other in many ways.

Benefits Under Federal Control

"Despite the widespread fashion of criticizing federal control of railroads and attributing to it practically every condition that grew out of the war, my deliberate judgment is that federal control has rendered some very important public services which far outweigh any defects with which it may be chargeable. For one thing, it protected railroad credit through a period of most critical financial difficulty. When we consider on the one hand the precarious situation of public utilities in many parts of the country, and on the other hand the results which the railroad properties have enjoyed during federal control, it must be clear that a highly important service has been rendered in the protection of investment in railroad property and of the due returns therefrom. Equally important results have been obtained from the standpoint of the general public. In a time of great difficulty and with an amount of equipment which was inadequate even before federal control began, the unified operation of the railroads has produced a total transportation service greater than ever before in the history of the country, and has done it with far less congestion and delay than was characteristic of conditions of heavy business under private control.

"I want to emphasize the point that the railroads were placed under government control during the war and that the predominant motive during the war was the prompt movement of troops and war supplies. From January 1, 1918, to November 1, 1919, there were 13,446,859 soldiers, sailors, and marines moved on the railroads in the United States, and this was equivalent to transporting one passenger 5,917,658,719 miles, thus necessitating the use of 213,749 railroad coaches and Pullmans and the movement of over 18,000 special trains. The civilian inconveniences which have been dwelt upon so consistently resulted in a very large measure from the privacy which had to be given to this war object.

Reasons for the Deficit

"The fact that there has been a deficit from railroad operations under federal control has been regarded by many as conclusive evidence of the necessity for a precipitate return to private control, but the fact is that the deficit has not been due to excessive costs. The costs have not been relatively greater than in other lines of enterprise. The real reason for the deficit is due to the fact that the prices charged for railroad transportation have not been increased in keeping with the increases in prices of commodities. For the first six months of federal control there was no increase in the rates of transportation. If the increases in rates which were put into effect in the latter part of June, 1918, had been put into effect on January 1, 1918, at the very beginning of federal control, the Class I railroads would have shown a profit of about $14,000,000 at the end of October, 1919, at the expiration of 22 months of federal control, instead of a deficit of nearly $500,000,000.

"The indications are that despite all the increases in cost which have been incurred by the Railroad Administration, a continuance of unified control could be made self-supporting upon a very small increase in rates, whereas a return to private management with the necessity of establishing the credit of a great number of independent railroad companies would undoubtedly call for a much greater increase in rates, if the railroad credit is to be successfully established."

Mr. Hines contended that the increase in the rates of pay to railroad labor has not been out of line with the increases to labor in private enterprises, and that the increase in the number of employees is largely accounted for by the establishment of the eight-hour day.

The speaker digressed to state that "there has never been any selection of either officers or employees in the Railroad Administration for political reasons," and said, in conclusion, that "throughout federal control, railroad operation has been in the hands of skilled railroad officers who have spent their lives in railroad service, and, generally speaking, has been in the hands of the very same officers who conducted the same operations prior to federal control and will continue to conduct them after federal control."

Grange Railroad View

Farmers Desire Return of Transportation Systems to Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the National Grange, including S. J. Lowell, national master; Thomas C. Atkeson, Washington representative; W. J. Thompson of Maine, chairman of the executive committee; W. N. Cady of Vermont, secretary of the committee, and A. A. Loomis of Washington, held a conference yesterday with A. B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, in regard to the pending railroad legislation.

Mr. Lowell told Mr. Cummins that the result of the recent referendum of the 33 state masters showed that there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the immediate return of the railroads to their owners. In giving the position of the grange, Mr. Lowell said, in part:

"The farmers are the originators of large and important freight traffic and the receivers of a vast amount of freight, and are largely interested in passenger traffic. And they have a direct interest in the railroad legislation now before Congress because of these facts. They do not want railroad transportation interfered with by strikes or walkouts.

"We have taken a referendum of the 33 state masters, and so far as replies have been received they are unanimously in favor of retaining the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins Railroad Bill, which has passed the Senate. There should be fair tribunals to adjust wage and labor differences in the essential industries, and then there should be a government control strong enough to prevent any single class escaping the judgment of a fair court and imposing its will upon the whole public to the detriment of all except the few organized for this purpose.

"The grange and the farmers have no more sympathy for the use of such tactics by Capital than they have for their use by Labor. We demand a control of the packer strangle-hold on food products just as strong and with just as many teeth in it as we do of the control of the strike strangle-hold on railroads."

PRICES STILL ADVANCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The price of some classes of goods for delivery next fall is higher than that for spring delivery according to the monthly report of the Eighth Federal Reserve District. Merchants are doing much anticipatory buying hoping to stock up before a price advance.

REVAL, A SURVIVOR OF MIDDLE AGES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1218, the Danish King, Waldemar II, landed his forces on Esthonian soil and, after having conquered the region of Wyck (Hapsal), Harien (Reval), and Alutaga (Narva), settled down and founded in 1219 the town now known as Reval.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Reval

Reval is one of the few towns which has emerged, with all its beauty, from the Middle Ages. Approaching Reval from the sea, one cannot but admire the gorgeous picture it makes, situated on the rocky shore, with its wonderful castle perched on the hill, looking proudly down over past days of sad history, as if despising the sorrow and anxiety which now prevail in that unique town.

Reval in summer, with its clear, blue sky, reminds one somewhat of Naples. Fitting in with the climate is the wonderful complexion of the people, and one is struck by the beauty of the women, and the numbers of happy children.

There is no firmly established opinion as to the derivation of the name Reval. One legend has it that the name Reval is derived from the Danish word "Reffel" (reef), as in those days the Island of Karlos, which is two or three versts from the town, was a long rocky peninsula.

Medieval and Modern

The old town is still partly surrounded by a thick wall from which rise many queer, medieval towers, the highest of which is the "Long Hermann." Then there is the "Fat (or thick) Margaritta," the "Kiek in de Keek," the latter overlooking the town, receives its name, according to rumor, because one can peep into all its kitchens from its windows. Splendid boulevards give a modern touch to this town, despite its narrow, old-world, winding streets.

Like Athens, it has seven gates: the Big Strand- (or sea-) Gate; the Small-Strand, or Nicholas Gate; the Wiru, or Narva Gate; the Karja, or Michailoff Gate; the Harju, or New Gate; the Dom Gate, and the Sistern Gate (which the Esthonians call Nunnavärov, derived from the Nun Gate, as a convent was once situated near by).

The towers and walls are riddled with bullet marks, which date back to the times when the Moscovian Tzar, Ivan Vassilivitch, besieged the town. The gates are decorated with the coat of arms of the city, dating from the Danish period. Some have three light-blue lines on a gold ground, surrounded with red; red and blue feathers ornament the helmet, on which rests a crown. A woman clad in a red garment holds a cross in her hands. A silver cross on a red ground is also sometimes found.

Historical Interest

Reval, as already mentioned, is one of the few towns in Europe to survive medieval days. For one who loves historical towns, to indulge himself in admiring the wonderful old Danish and Swedish houses which ornament these narrow streets, is a real joy. The square near the castle and the market place are of peculiar historical interest; those streets known as Broad Street and Long Street are the principal thoroughfares and contain most of the fashionable shops and residences.

Turning to the magnificent Domberg, with its castle, or Ritterhaus, a new and no less wonderful vista opens before us. The castle was built in the thirteenth century by Waldemar, and was partly rebuilt in 1722. It is surrounded by walls and a beautiful park. Formerly, this quarter was divided into two parts, one belonging to the church, the other to the knights. On the right, the house of the nobility contains many interesting features. Unfortunately the archives, which were kept there, were lost, when, for some unknown reason, those dating from before 1590 were sent by ship to Sweden in 1710. Two out of the three ships were wrecked. The only reliable source from which one could trace the history of Esthonia has thus been destroyed.

Church Former Landmark

The churches of Reval are also of great interest. The Lutheran and Nicolai churches were built in the fourteenth century. The Olaf Church was built in 1329, and probably derived its name from the Danish King, Olaf. Unfortunately, however, this church was partially destroyed in the great fire of 1483. The tower was soon rebuilt to its present height of 429 feet. This is one of the highest churches in Europe, and in the old days formed a landmark for seafarers.

The Esthonian Church of the Holy Ghost is one of the oldest in existence. Experts believe it to have been built in the early Gothic period. In addition, there are many other notable buildings, including the Town Hall and the Schartz Haupter Haus (Black-Headed Building); this latter derives its name from its patron-saint, the Negro Saint Mauritius, whose black head crowns the building, which belongs to the "Association of Bachelor Business Men," originally formed for the maintenance of order and the defense of the town against marauders.

The traveler should not leave Esthonia before he has mounted the Laxberg at sunset. From here he will see in the distance the Domberg Castle, with its silvery shimmering roofs and towers; the dark silhouette of the Olaf Church, with its spire hidden in clouds; and the blue sea forming a background, interrupted by the fine green line of Wolf and Nargan Islands, beyond which the fishermen are returning home. Crowned by the red rays of the setting sun, this will remain a never-to-be-forgotten picture.

ROADS WISH TO ADVANCE FARES

NEW YORK, New York—Applications for permission to charge an 8-cent fare until June 30 next were filed with the Board of Estimate yesterday by Job E. Hedges, receiver for the New York Railways Company, and James R. Sheffield, trustee of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation.

THEATERS

"The Big Drum" in Boston

"The Big Drum," comedy in four acts by Sir Arthur W. Pinero, presented by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theater, Boston, evening of January 5, 1920. The cast:

Robert Roope.....Nicholas Joy
Philip Mackworth...Percy Carne Waram
Collingham Green.....Robert D. Holmes
Mrs. Walter Quebec.....May Ediss
Hon. Mrs. Godfrey Anslow.Marion Trabue
Ottoline de Chaumié.Jessamine Newcombe
Lady Filson.....Viola Roach
Bertram Filson.....E. E. Clive
Sir Randle Filson....Cameron Matthews
Sir Timothy Barradell
H. Conway Wingfield
Alfred Dunning.....Leonard Craske

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The multiple managers having neglected "The Big Drum," it remained for an independent theater to offer it for the first time in America. The performance is so satisfactory that one cannot but wish that other large cities of the United States and Canada had independent theaters where could be seen not only the finer examples of dramatic art, after the multiple manager system had done its best to wear them out with too frequent performance, but also the many good plays that have never been sent on tour because of the uncertainty that audiences would be found waiting for them. The Copley Theater has solved the problem of supporting its policy by organizing a constant audience of its own, the one sound basis upon which a theater with a resident company may proceed.

The regular clientele of the Copley and many a person drawn from among the patrons of other theaters will surely rejoice in the good performance the Jewett Players are giving of this strong and honest comedy about puffery. The original logical ending of the piece is used in this presentation, not the arbitrary happy ending that Pinero, under protest, substituted after the second performance in London. Given such a woman as Ottoline, with all her disgust at the mean little "publicity" devices by which her parents and brother had wormed their way upward in society, there could be but one course for her when she saw the humiliation and self-disgust that she had heaped upon her fiancé, Philip the novelist, when it becomes known that she has caused his novel to run to the twenty-fourth edition by purchasing most of the output and storing it in a cellar.

The irony of it! It was because Ottoline had asked a puff for her family of Philip when he was Paris correspondent of an important London newspaper that he had broken with her 10 years before. The decade passes and finds both eager to renew their courtship. Notwithstanding Ottoline's protests that she owes nothing to her family, Philip bows before their stormings against her marriage with a nobody, and promises to give up all thought of marrying her if his next novel does not prove a best seller. Like his other work, it is only a success d'esteme until Ottoline resorts to the puffery of false sales. She is found out by her suspicious brother. Philip, though furious at first, ends by forgiving Ottoline. But his acknowledgement of defeat at last awakens her to see herself, as she says, for the vulgar, scheming woman she really is. She leaves him finally to do as well as he may with his writing, but at least to keep his flag flying.

The long and intricately worded rôle of Philip offers great difficulty to the actor, and as yet it cannot be said that Mr. Waram is doing all that he could with the part. When his speeches trip from his tongue with no searching of the memory for them, the full quality of this vigorously intelligent actor will reveal itself in his characterization. Miss Newcombe does excellent work in the rôle of Ottoline. It is evident that she has thought out the part in detail, both from the standpoint of the woman's long struggle to free herself from self-deception and of her relation with Ottoline's family and the eggshell world of self-esteem which they devote their lives to nourishing. Mr. Clive gives another example of his rare ability to immerse himself in a part, and Miss Viola Roach fairly matches him in her finely poised study of a snob obsessed with her climbing. Mr. Wingfield offers one of his warmly humorous character studies in the part of the eloquent Irish suitor whom Ottoline rejects. Mr. Holmes as a society reporter rolls grand names and self-praise upon his tongue neatly in one of the several sharply bitten satirical portraits that Pinero put into this comedy. The others are acceptable, and where they escape established ways of doing things are even admirable.

MR. HOOVER OPPOSES MORE LARGE LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The problem of the United States is one of Treaty ratification, of peace, and of ordinary business processes, and not one of increased taxation, according to a statement telegraphed by Herbert Hoover to his New York headquarters. Mr. Hoover disagrees with European visitors, both as to volume of European financial needs from the United States and as to their intimations that the great bulk of these needs can be met, not by ordinary commercial credits, but only by new loans from the Treasury of this country.

Great Britain and France, he said, have foreign assets sufficient to cover their most important needs. About a dozen cities in central and southern Europe need bread, and our government could remedy that situation by allowing the grain corporation to sell them about 15 per cent of our wheat and flour surplus on credit, since they cannot as yet pay cash, he thought.

The American people are supplying $7,000,000 a month for feeding and aiding 3,000,000 children, he added, and if in addition it should solve the bread problem, it would be taking its full share of world responsibility. But this help should be contingent upon the stronger nations in Europe doing their part. European neutral countries made money during the war, he added, and have neither asked nor granted favors.

CONCESSIONS ARE URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The executive committee of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, in a resolution passed at a recent meeting "respectfully and unanimously urges upon the President and his representatives in the Senate to recede from their positions and to make such concessions as will enable the immediate ratification of the Treaty."

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE DEFENSE

Organization Said to Have Been Misrepresented in the Press—Its Operation Described by a North Dakota Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Discussing political parties and democracy before a convention of educators here recently, Prof. John M. Gillette, of the University of North Dakota, referred to the possibility of gain from universalizing non-partisan elections, and said the Non-Partisan League had been unfairly represented in the press. On the subject of the league, he said:

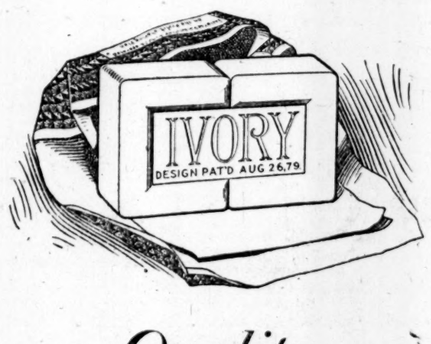
"It is interesting to note that we now have an extensive non-partisan experiment taking place in state affairs, namely, that of the National Non-Partisan League. So far as I am aware, this movement is unique and deserves serious study. The league is not a political party in the usual sense, although it is a political organization. It is not a political party, as is the Democratic or Republican party, because its name does not appear on the election ballot, although it has candidates in the field. This comes from the fact that it uses existing political parties to accomplish its purpose. It pledges Democrats or Republicans who are favorable to it to carry out its policies and directs its votes to elect them. Thus, in North Dakota, it has captured all branches of the state government and enacted much legislation in behalf of farmers and the public in general. It has also taken possession of the Republican State Committee and issued good Non-Partisan League literature under the name of the Republican Party.

"As an organization, however, in waging warfare and in meeting attack, it has all the semblance of a political party. Its local, district, state, and national organization is maintained on the basis of solidarity unequaled by the old parties and seldom equaled in the case of other American political organizations. With its own press and public speakers it has been able to get to the voters and to define issues in a most effective manner. Its press has been its salvation against attack, for the press of the Nation has been most unfair in representing the movement, reminding us that the control of the press is one of the most critical items in the struggle for a greater and better democracy."

"BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Be Kind to Animals Week" will open on April 12 this year, according to announcement made by the American Humane Association. The week will conclude with "Humane Sunday," when it is hoped that special attention will be directed in the churches to the importance of kindness to children and animals. The association also announces a poster contest for the best humane posters and cartoons by school children and others.



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ENVOY OF SOVIETS SOUGHT IN VAIN

His Secretary Writes to Attorney-General That He Can Be Found When He Appears to Testify Before the Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whoever desires to see Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, described as representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Federal Republic, his secretary wrote yesterday to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, may have the privilege if he is called to testify before a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was appointed to investigate his activities in this country.

This challenge to the ability of agents of the Department of Justice to find and arrest Mr. Martens before he appears of his own accord was duly noted at the department, where it was admitted yesterday that the search for him had been fruitless, though it was being continued with all the operatives available. That Mr. Martens is in Washington is not disputed. His secretary naively offered to communicate any message to him that Mr. Palmer might care to send to him.

Leisure to Prepare Testimony Sought

According to S. Nuorteva, who signed the letter to Mr. Palmer, the reason that Mr. Martens is hiding is to have leisure to prepare the testimony he hopes to give before the committee of which George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is chairman. Senator Moses is expected to return to Washington from the west tonight or tomorrow, when the hearing may begin, although it is not stated that Mr. Martens will be called as he desires. Officials of the Department of Justice profess to have no objection to Mr. Martens testifying either before or after his arrest on a warrant charging efforts made by him to overthrow the United States Government.

"Yesterday evening," the letter states, "some of the attachés of your office called at our apartment asking to see Mr. Martens. It was stated to them, as I now have the honor to declare to you, that Mr. Martens was not then and is not now in his apartments in Washington. I shall, however, be glad to transmit to him any message you may desire to communicate."

Temporary Headquarters Established

"Mr. Martens, with members of his staff, has established in this city temporary headquarters in order to be able to appear before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which has been appointed to examine into and report on all Russian social propaganda if called by the committee. I am authorized to assure you on his behalf that when called before the Senate committee he will be at the service of whoever may have any business with him."

The clerk at the hotel where headquarters had been established said Mr. Martens had been in the hotel several times. Previous to last Friday, when the raid against alleged radicals was begun, agents of the Department of Justice knew of Mr. Martens' movements, but he apparently learned that he was among those for whom warrants were issued and dropped out of sight. He also is said to have wished to avoid appearing before the Lusk legislative investigating committee of New York, which has been seeking him.

It was announced at the Department of Labor yesterday that Ellis Island was being cleared of army and navy activities and that space would soon be available there to accommodate all of the aliens under arrest on deportation warrants, numbering now about 3000.

American Held in Michigan

Manager of House of the Masses Charged With Criminal Syndicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The State of Michigan entered the campaign against alleged American radicals here when Albert Renner, an American citizen, manager of the House of the Masses, reputed to be a center of radical activities, was charged with criminal syndicalism under a law passed by the state Legislature at its last session. Renner pleaded not guilty, and his examination was set for January 14. He was chairman during the latter part of the organizing convention of the Communist Party in Chicago, in September last, but with other Michigan men is not in entire sympathy with the Communist Party as it developed at this convention.

Approximately 100 of the 800 taken in raids here over the week-end have been released. Others are being held for further questioning or for deportation. It is the intention to turn all citizens against whom it is thought a case can be proved over to the state authorities.

Habeas Corpus for Prisoner

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—George W. Anderson, a justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Peter Frank of Lynn, Massachusetts, one of the alleged radicals taken in the recent raids here. Afterward Mr. Frank, brought before Judge Anderson, was released on his personal recognizance in $100 bail and the case was continued until January 17.

Hearings by the immigration authorities began in the cases of the other alleged radicals, of whom about 400 are held at Deer Island, in Boston Harbor. These hearings will require about two weeks, it is expected. Lawyers for some of the prisoners have been informed that they may have certain days for hearings, which will be private.

Except for those alleged radicals whose families are in this country, most of the number apparently welcome the opportunity to go to Soviet Russia. It was said yesterday that many men who had been unable to obtain passports were seeking the opportunity to go to Russia now through representing themselves to be radicals.

It was also said that most of the men were well supplied with money and that their friends had offered large sums as cash bail for the release of some of the number for the time being.

Hearing of American Communist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey — Walter Gabriel, one of the state secretaries of the Communist Party in New Jersey, and an American citizen, was given a preliminary hearing in the First Criminal Court here on Tuesday by Judge Michael J. Quigley. The defendant, who was without counsel, asked that his bail of $7500 be reduced to $1000, which the judge refused. Gabriel was accused of being a member of an organization the object of which is to incite, organize, and encourage hostility against this government. He said that he disliked the tyranny of the government and advocated its dissolution and the establishment of a Soviet.

Frank R. Stone, special agent who directed the raids on radicals in northern New Jersey, has urged that bail in certain specific cases be set at $10,000 and not reduced to $1000.

Justice James J. Bergen, charging the new grand jury of Union County, said that American citizens accused of advocating the use of force against the government could be indicted under the New Jersey law of 1918 covering sedition and the utterance of seditious remarks. Six men captured in last week's raids are to be brought before this grand jury.

American Radicals Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There is no room in the United States for anyone who preaches the destruction of the government, Warren G. Harding (R.), United States Senator from Ohio, declared at a dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He added that the assault on the stable United States Government must not be charged wholly to unnaturalized foreigners as many of the most effective conspirators were citizens.

"The ignorant foreigner is more a victim than a conspirator," he said, "because he has heard the gospel of revolution when no one preached the blessings of orderly government and the rewards of American opportunity."

Senator Harding charged employers of alien labor with neglect to "teach the American language, to utter American sympathies and to extend American fellowship," as well as to reveal "the loftier ideals of American citizenship."

W. D. Haywood Arraigned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fifty-four radicals have been arraigned in the Cook County Criminal Court here, and 16 new arrests were made on Tuesday. Among those arraigned in the criminal court were William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, and Thomas Whitehead, secretary-treasurer of the organization. Their bonds were fixed at $10,000 each. Mr. Haywood furnished bonds. Bonds for the others ranged from $2500 to $10,000.

MR. GOMPERS URGES CURB ON PROFITEER

United States Should Act Against Those Who Corner Necessities as Well as Against Radicals, He Tells Builders in Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking last night at a meeting of builders at the Boston City Club, said that if the United States were going to curb radicalism, it should also curb the profiteer. After referring to remarks by a previous speaker regarding the action taken against alleged radicals, Mr. Gompers said:

"We have a democracy also that should turn its back on profiteers in the necessities of the people of our country, those who corner and who would rather have perish the material wants of the people rather than sell and dispose of them at a fair profit to the people of America."

His speech was for the most part devoted to relations between employer and employee, as influenced by trade unionism.

"The man or group of men who in our time, in this year 1920, doesn't realize that in addition to men being workers they are also human, with high aspirations and hopes, is a man who has not the right conception of duty in our time."

Referring to the dispute in the building industry last year, he called attention to the solution of the trouble, and continued:

"The principle of collective bargaining is to reach the result at least for a given time, so that the employer may rid himself of the necessity of continual bargaining, either by himself or through representatives, and so that each individual employee may reach an agreement with his employer, so that he can give his time to the work before him.

"Intelligent leadership among employers as employers demands that they become missionaries among employers of all trades and callings, so that this principle of collective bargaining with organized workers shall be brought to a general agreement from which there will be no material departure."

He spoke of the achievements of the United States during the war, which, he said, were made possible because all worked for a common goal.

PANAMA APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increase in appropriations for maintenance of the Panama Canal from $12,000,000 to $18,000,000 was asked of the House Appropriation Committee yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who said greater business during the coming year made it necessary. Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone, told the committee that tolls for December were the largest for any month since the canal was opened, aggregating $891,373. During the last year, he added, the tolls were slightly in excess of the cost of operation and maintenance.

NEW EXTENSION COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Courses in sociology and educational measurement are announced by the Harvard University commission on extension courses. They will begin in February. Prof. T. N. Carver will give the course on sociology, beginning February 9. He will deal with such problems of the day as race improvement, industrial development, moral progress, and social control. Prof. W. F. Dearborn is to begin on February 14 the courses on educational measurement. This will be open to special class teachers, principals, superintendents, and other qualified persons. The work deals with problems of school grading.

ALLEGED DRAFT DODGER CAPTURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, accused of dodging the army draft, was captured here yesterday after eluding the federal authorities since August, 1917. He was turned over to Captain Cothrell of the military intelligence division of the army, and taken to Governor's Island, New York, to face desertion charges before a court-martial. His mother, Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, former wife of a wealthy brewer, also was arrested as the climax of an attack upon her gothic mansion in Wynnefield, where her son was hiding. For two hours she held federal agents and city police at bay with a pistol, as she did last August.

Mrs. Bergdoll was held in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Pennock in the Central Police Court. Grover Bergdoll has been in California and returned just before the holidays.

MR. BERGER EXPELLED FROM JERSEY CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—Richard Battersby, chief of police, and three detectives escorted Victor Berger, who was reelected Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after the House of Representatives had refused to seat him, out of this city, on Tuesday, declining to allow him to speak, as he was advertised to do, at the Socialist Education Clubhouse. Charles F. X. O'Brien, director of public safety, who had announced that Mr. Berger would not be permitted to speak, said that his speaking would not only have been an affront to the 20,000 men from Jersey City who went to war, but would promote the country's unrest.

It was said that Mr. Berger would file suit for damages against Chief Battersby.

FILM BILL RESULT OF A LONG STUDY

Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures Files Censorship Measure After Nine Months of Investigation

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill filed yesterday by the State Committee on Motion Pictures, to provide for the establishment in the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries of a division of motion picture standards which will examine and license all films exhibited in the State, is the result of nine months of close and extensive study on the part of the committee, and carries with it the support of scores of civic, social, and religious organizations throughout the Commonwealth. Coupled with this movement, and in a way preceding it, has been a widespread dissatisfaction of the work of the so-called National Board of Review, a private, self-appointed group, receiving a large share of its financial means from the motion picture producers.

The charge of some 25 state civic welfare groups in Massachusetts, united in the drive for censorship, is that the industry itself has failed to anywhere near properly censor its own productions, and that now the people must take the helm. They stand with former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, in his recent statement—"If organizations will not voluntarily discharge their moral duties to society, then those moral duties must be made legal obligations; and, as such, enforced by all the power of society."

A social service commission in Pennsylvania in a report said, "It is clear to anyone who investigates the matter that this board (the National Board of Review) may be counted out as a constructive force, and that there must be a clear understanding of its non-legal jurisdiction. If the motion picture problem is considered as a whole, it grows so serious that some kind of concerted action must be recognized as imperative."

The chairman of the motion-picture committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has said, "What kind of censorship will serve the people of your state best? The voluntary reviewers, acting in conjunction with a paid office force, answerable to no one but themselves, and those who supply the means to keep up their offices—these reviewers, just plain human beings, the same as live anywhere, except that they must, as a rule, live in New York—or a state board appointed by the Governor whom you elect, composed of beings just as human as those on any voluntary board, a license number and a serial tag being shown on every film exhibited in the state? This latter board would be your board, and answerable to you as a citizen of the state."

The chairman of the civics committee of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs has made this statement: "It is because we do not believe that a single group of persons can correctly censor the pictures for the whole United States that we want the pictures that are to be shown in a particular state, judged by a group of persons residing within that state and responsible to the people of the State. We see no greater danger in being 'hedged around by law' in the regulation of motion pictures than in any other matter. We have been taught to consider law a protection. The motion picture has come to stay. We welcome it as a great and valuable medium of education and entertainment, and because we recognize it as such, we want to see it fulfill its splendid mission and measure up to its possibilities, as it cannot do until its objectionable features are removed. We have tried every other plan suggested to us, to this end, now let us try state censorship."

The chairman of the Kansas State Board of Review has written, "People who are giving thoughtful consideration to the subject the country over are firmly of the opinion that an extension of legalized censorship in other states than the four already possessing state censorship and a cooperation among the various boards would eradicate the sources of evil of motion pictures and give to the public the clean class of films that is being demanded, and at the same time would place the film business upon a more substantial basis."

LIBRARY BUILDING DEDICATED

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — The new University of Michigan library building, valued at $615,000, was dedicated yesterday. R. R. Bowker of New York delivered the main address.

NEED OF HIGHER PAY FOR TEACHERS

Serious Results of Shortage in the Profession Are Outlined at Conference of Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A program adopted by commissioners of education from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, at their recent conference in this city, urged that all citizens should pay serious attention to the establishing of teachers' compensation on a plane that would attract and hold competent instructors in all schools, rural, village, and city; that a high standard of qualification be assured, that there be suitable encouragement to young men and young women to enter teaching and that power, initiative, and skill be retained in supervisory positions.

It was said that New York State had a shortage of 5000 teachers, due to resignations of those who had taken up better paying work, and that as a result of this lack of teachers 1000 rural communities had been obliged to close their schools and send their children elsewhere for instruction. This, it was said, resulted further in the increased abandonment of farms, as many families refused to live where their children could not have educational advantages.

Attention also was called to the fact that attendance at state normal schools had fallen off 50 per cent in many places. It was agreed that the situation was serious and that the only remedy was increased salaries for teachers.

UNITED STATES COTTON FACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States manufactures more cotton yarn and consumes more raw cotton than any other country in the world, the Tariff Commission announced yesterday in reporting results of a special investigation. More than 99 per cent of cotton yarns required for domestic industry is produced in the United States. Some changes in tariff duties were recommended.

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Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns, 10 beautiful one-of-a-kind models 95.00
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Women's Motor and Traveling Coats, plaid back, mannish coats, plaited back 45.00
Women's Street and General Utility Coats, three belted models 25.00
Women's Semi-Dressy Wool Coats, fancy silk lined, with throw collar 39.50
Women's Cravenetted Tweed Raincoats, belted models, assorted colors 18.50
Women's Georgette Crepe Blouses, embroidered and beaded, black, flesh and white 12.75
Women's Georgette Crepe Blouses, embroidered, flesh and white 8.95
Women's Blouses of Georgette Crepe, some real lace trimmed 11.75
1 Woman's Model Blouse 50.00
3 Women's Model Blouses 37.50
Odd Blouses, suit shades, also flesh and white 4.95
Boudoir Caps, slightly soiled, of crepe de chine, lace and satin 39c
Women's Silk Negligees, slightly soiled, of satin and crepe de chine 10.00
12 Women's Silk Negligees, imported models, beautiful embroidery and materials 45.00
Women's Japanese Crepe Kimonos, imported models, assorted patterns, and colorings 3.00
Women's Silk Negligees, slightly soiled, lace, chiffon and Jap silk 21.50
5 Women's Imported Silk Negligees, in satin, chiffon, all beautiful styles and wonderful pastel coloring 79.50
Women's Swiss Ribbed Union Suits, cotton, low neck 2.45
Women's Cotton Union Suits, low neck, sleeveless, knee 1.35
Women's Glove Silk Knickers, pink only 2.95
Women's Swiss Vests, mercerized, in white and pink 1.15
Women's Jersey Pants, lace or cuff knee .. 55c
Veilings, scroll patterns, French patterns 1.10
Fancy Mesh Veilings 75c

Mesh Veilings, fancy meshes and chenille dots 39c
Hexagon Veilings, all colors and fancy veiling 19c
Women's 1-Clasp Lambskin Gloves, small sizes only 1.50
Women's 12-Button White Real Kid Gloves 3.50
Women's Fur Gloves, fleece lined 5.00
Men's Tan Cape Gloves 1.85
Girls' Velvet Dress Hats 5.00
Girls' Genuine South American Panama Hats 3.50
Misses' Dress and Semi-Dress Velvet Hats 3.50
Children's Seersucker Rompers, up to 4 years, pink and blue 1.29
Children's Crepe Rompers, white and colored, sizes 1 to 6 years 3.00
Children's Colored Dresses, all sizes, of gingham and chambray 2.75
Children's Two-Piece Middy Dresses, with full pleated serge skirt 3.65
Children's Velvet Hats, variety of styles and colors 6.75
Children's Colored Coats, in cloth and corduroy 12.50
Infants' Bonnets and Hats, up to 2 years, slightly soiled ..... 75c to 3.50
All Linen Table Cloths, 2x2 yards, full bleached 9.00
All Linen Table Cloths, 2x2½ yards, fine quality 10.00
All Linen Napkins, 24-inch, heavy and fine quality, a dozen 13.50
70-Inch Union Damask, fine quality, 7 good patterns 2.00
Heavy Bleached Huckaback Towels 59c
Fine Heavy Huck Towels, large size .. 85c
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, heavy .. 50c
Extra Large and Fine Turkish Bath Towels 1.00
All Pure Linen Crash, fine soft finish, a yard 35c
All Pure Linen Crash, extra heavy, fine quality, a yard 50c
1 Round Lace Cloth, 66-inch, very fine lace 40.00
1 Solid Filet Scarf, 20x54, a beautiful design 25.00
1 Cloth, Cutwork and Filet, 54-inch, beautiful design 25.00
Colored Charmeuse, 36 inches wide, good assortment colors 2.95
Imported Novelty Silks, brocades, figured satin 12.50
Dress Satin, 36-40 inches, good fine street shades 2.85
Silk Duvetyn, 38 to 40 inches, subject to slight imperfections 4.95
Chinese Shantung, 33 inches 75c
Black Duvetyn, 38 to 40 inches, subject to slight imperfections 4.95
Black Satin, yard wide, 36 and 40 inches, good quality for dresses 2.85

Men's Fancy Ulsters 41.50
Men's Raccoon Coats, dark natural skins 325.00
Men's Fur Lined Coats, with Otter and Persian collars 175.00
Men's Fancy Ulsters 51.50
Steamer Rugs 11.75
Men's Shaker Knit Sweaters 5.95
Men's Garters 20c
Men's Neckties ..... 1.45 and 2.45
Men's Silk Shirts, imported from Japan .. 7.35
Men's Flannelette Pajamas, sizes C and D only 2.95
Men's Cotton Night Robes, V-neck and collar 1.45
Lace, Val edges and insertions, diamond and round mesh, ¾ to 2½ inches wide, a dozen yards 85c
Lace, gold, silver, steel and novelty, band and edges, 4 to 6 inches wide, a yard 60c
Lace, net top, white and ecru, 4 to 6 inches wide, a yard 40c
Lace, gold, silver novelty, flounces 18 to 36 inches wide, a yard 2.00
Tunic, 1 black and white spangle on pink net 35.00
Imported Robes, 3 silver gray spangled net, each 23.50
Tunics, 2 black spangle net, each 30.00
Stamped Luncheon Set, 11 pieces, set .. 75c
Stamped 34-Inch Centrepiece, Indian head, each 59c
Stamped 17x45 Scarfs, Indian head, each 59c
Stamped 17x54 Scarfs, Indian head, each 59c
Stamped Hemstitched Huck Towels, fine quality, each 50c
Stocking Yarn, mixed gray, fine grade, hank 85c
Necktie Racks, each 19c
Silk Floss Pillows, 20x20, each 59c
Silk Floss Pillows, 22 round, each 75c
36-Inch Plain Sateens, good assortment of best shades 69c
36-Inch Printed Silk Poplins, new patterns, a yard 1.95
Moire Hair Ribbons, in a good range of colors, yard 50c
Velvet Ribbons, a fine imported quality, good shades for millinery, 3 inches wide, yard 25c
Hair Ribbons, odd lots taken from our stock, yard 39c
Women's Tan Russia Vamp, Fawn Buck Top Lace Boots, tipped, pointed toe, military heels, welt soles 9.75
Women's Patent Leather Vamp, Mat Kid Top Lace Boot, tipped dress toe, Cuban heels, welt soles 7.25

Extra Large Size Bed Sheets, extra strong; 90x108; each 2.00
Pillow Cases to match, 45x38½; each 53c
42-Inch Bleached Pillow Cases, cotton, good quality; yard 35c
63-Inch Bleached Sheeting, single bed width; yard 60c
Misses' Avona Corsets, part coutil and elastic 2.50
Children's Lace Trimmed Underwaists 85c
Misses' Avona Corsets, medium top, heavy white coutil 2.35
French China Dinner Sets, 122 pcs., neat border pattern, set 92.50
American Semi-Porcelain, 122 pcs., rich blue border design 34.50
Nippon China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., dainty green border 30.00
Open Stock Dinner Ware, French china; English Semi-Porcelain, at half price.
American Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 122 pcs., assortment decorations, gold treatment 35.00
Hair Mattresses, full size, all other sizes this quality reduced 34.00
White Enamel Bed, full size, brass trimmings 11.00
Mahogany Dining Table, 45 in. round top, Colonial base 33.50
3-Piece Suites, tapestry seats, brown mahogany finish 75.00
Mahogany Serving Wagons 25.00
Feather Pillows, a pair 6.75
2-Piece Velour Suites, damask covered suite, mahogany finish and cane 168.00
Gateleg Tables, mahogany finish 25.00
Casseroles, silver plated frame, Pyrex lining 5.00
Silver Plated Sandwich Trays 3.25
Sterling Candlesticks, a pair 12.00
Sterling Vase, 12 inches high 10.00
Metal Picture Frames, 5x7, gilt or silver finish 65c
Moire Silk Hand Bags, metal frames, assorted colors 5.50
Heavy Embossed Brass Fire Screens, direct from Belgium, unique designs .. 15.00
Metal Adjustable Electric Floor Lamps .. 6.25
Heavy Cast Bronze Candle Sticks, 10 inches high 4.50
Velvet Carpets, figured designs, 27 inches wide 2.00
Saxony Hall Carpets, 3 feet wide, a yard 7.75
Miscellaneous Player Piano Rolls, Reduced One-Half

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In Addition to the Above Items, Birthday Bargains Are on Sale in Every Section of the Store

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SIGNIFICANCE OF CLASH AT FOOCHOW

Observers See in It Another Case of Japanese Aggressiveness—Japan Is Said to Covet the "Lands of the Continent"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—A renewed outburst of patriotic demonstrations against foreign interference in Chinese affairs, marked by violent anti-Japanese feeling and a general boycott of Japanese trade, has broken out simultaneously in all the coast provinces and principal cities of China. The movement is marked as before by a general universal strike of university students, by public speeches, official protests, and mass parades and meetings. But new factors have now entered in, making the situation far more alarming. The dispatch of Japanese warships by Tokyo to the center of the anti-Japanese riots, Foochow, the organization of armed bands of Japanese citizens and police to protect their rights, and the exchange of formal notes of protest, and demands for reparation from the Peking Foreign Office to the Japanese legation are some of the evidences that the unrest in China may take on serious international complications.

Japanese Political Meddling

The Province of Fukien is this time the center of the disturbance. Fukien, like Shantung, is territory within the circle of proper traditional Chinese sovereignty. It lies along the southern coast of China; and, like Shantung, has long been in the eye of Japanese imperialists as a natural sphere of interest, lying as it does exactly opposite the Island of Formosa. In the city of Foochow in Fukien, one of the five great trade centers of China, the boycott against Japanese trade was carried on as elsewhere during last summer's campaign of anti-Japanism. The student campaigners were here well supported by the citizens and merchants who have dwelt for years under the menace of Japanese political interference.

During last October, with the reopening of the schools, the agitations seemed to have diminished. In early November, however, the boycott was renewed, accompanied by demonstrations against the Japanese residents, owing to the anger of the Fukienese at the general celebration of the Emperor of Japan's birthday by Japanese in the city. Despite the promise of the consul that no demonstration would be made, a parade of Japanese took place through the main street of the city on that day. A corps of Japanese, armed police, and armed citizens was organized in Foochow to guard the Japanese demonstrations in the city and to protect their traders from being harassed by Chinese student agitators. The formation of this corps was violently opposed by the Fukienese, who made representations to the Peking Government resulting in a note of protest being sent to the Japanese legation. In answer, the Japanese protested against the renewal of the boycott in Foochow.

How the Clash Began

On November 15 the storm broke—a clash between Japanese and Chinese in Foochow occurring, which from the meager proportions of a fist-fight has enlarged to a condition of bitter antagonism between the two countries. Digesting the facts admitted by both sides and attested by American observers of the incident, the course of events of November 15 to 16 in Foochow was in this wise. On Saturday a quantity of Japanese cotton yarn was being carted through the streets to a customer, and was protected by a guard of five Formosans who had been warned that the goods would not be allowed to enter the city. A gang of students intercepted the cart and seized the goods, after a tussle with the guard, confiscating them. The Formosans fled.

Later, a gang of Japanese, armed, entered the compound of the Y. M. C. A. where the students were gathered and attacked them. A fight ensued, in which there were several Chinese casualties, including two unarmed students, and one of the armed Chinese policemen sent to quell the riot. The Japanese had but one man hurt by flying stones flung by the students, and one man, accused of shooting a policeman, beaten by rifle-butts of the Chinese police. The Chinese official report accuses the Japanese police inspector of taking part in the assault, and the Japanese consul of connivance.

Strong Feeling Aroused

Not only in the province but all over China the Fukienese are in an uproar of indignation. So strong is the feeling for the justification of the Foochow resistants that the Fukien guild in Peking has drafted a violent resolution against the Japanese, and the Acting Foreign Minister in Peking, who is a Fukienese, has begged to resign to "save his face."

When the matter was reported by the Japanese at Foochow to Tokyo, a warship and two gunboats in the harbor at Shanghai were immediately dispatched to Foochow. Marines were landed from the Japanese gunboats and sent in to scour the city for Chinese marauders. Foochow became in a state of great disorder.

During the week after the clash, mass meetings were called by the National Students' Union in Tientsin and Shanghai. The students voted to call a new general strike in protest against the Japanese acts at Foochow. On November 28, after the news of the arrival of Japanese warships and the landing of marines at Foochow, an official protest consisting of four demands was sent by the Foreign Office at Peking to Minister Obata. The note demanded: (1) The immediate recall of the Consul General at Foochow; (2) the recall of Japanese warships from the harbor; (3) an official apology from the new Japanese consul to succeed the retired consul; (4) full compensation for the Chinese casualties, and punishment of offenders.

Support of Boycott Demanded

The note has been filed with the Japanese legation, while to the protest of the Chinese office to the further dispatch of warships, Mr. Obata has replied that the presence of warships has been asked and is considered necessary for the protection of Japanese lives, by the Japanese consul at Foochow. A warning has been sent out by the Peking police department to all provincial governors to preserve peace locally, while the government acts.

Coincident with the action taken in Peking two impressive popular demonstrations were held in Peking and Shanghai. In the capital a parade of 3000 students from all schools in the city marched through the city carrying banners and distributing thousands of circulars telling the story of the Foochow incident, and asking for strong support of the boycott against Japan. Government intervention was demanded, and a delegation of students was sent to the Chamber of Commerce asking more close cooperation of Chinese merchants in the establishment of the boycott. Although the Peking police at first refused to sanction the parade they later allowed it, merely guarding the Japanese stores and residence quarters. The parade was said to be the largest and most orderly ever held in the city.

At Shanghai, 30,000 representatives of schools, guilds, commercial clubs, and other associations gathered publicly in the most orderly and impressive patriotic demonstration held in China since the Republic, observers state. The demands later presented by Peking were drafted and read at this meeting, supplemented by more drastic demands for the cancellation of Japanese rights of extraterritoriality, and an order prohibiting Japanese citizens in China to bear arms.

Foreign and Native Opinion

It is felt by foreign and native opinion all over China that the acts of the Japanese supplementary to the clash at Foochow are most unfortunate. While the outburst at first might be excused owing to the severe trial to the Japanese of the prolonged boycott in Foochow, the connivance of official representatives of Japan and the uncompromising support given by Tokyo are not justifiable in any code. Observers see here but another example of Japanese aggressiveness in the lands of the continent toward which she covetously looks; witness events the past year at Changchun in Manchuria; in Shantung; and now in Fukien.

A dispassionate statement from a Japanese news agency in China says: "It is generally thought that the Japanese are making a serious mistake in making military demonstrations with a view to preserving Japanese dignity, particularly as the Japanese views thereon are unduly inflated throughout China, where the Japanese generally act as conquerors instead of peaceably inclined neighbors.

Japanese public opinion, if enlightened in this way, will not countenance the Prussianism of Japanese officials in China.

BRITAIN WELCOMES URUGUAYAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a luncheon given by the Federation of British Industries at the Ritz Hotel to the Uruguayan mission, Sir William Peat, who presided, said that they welcomed the members of one of the smallest of the republics, one which had youth at the prow and experience at the helm. It was unique to find a Minister of Finance of any country representing that country at the greatest of all things that had happened in many hundreds of years—the Peace Conference. But this Mr. Buero had done. They welcomed the mission on behalf of the great industries of Britain. He was glad that the mission was visiting Sheffield and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Uruguay like themselves, he said, was a white nation. Her finances, like theirs before the war, were abundant for her requirements. She had not suffered as they had done by the creation of paper money. From the figures he had seen he knew she had a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.

Speculation was little known in that country. Incapacity to meet debts when due was still less known. In her exports she had exactly what Britain wanted; her stock in trade were cattle and sheep. They sent her the imports she required. They had built her railways and had sent her stock, which had given her 9,000,000 of store cattle and sheep. It was time, he said, that Britain established her own agencies in that country instead of sub-agencies.

Juan Buero, Minister of the Uruguayan Republic to England, in reply, said they were producers and England was the consumer. They had learned in England the lesson of energetic, tenacious, and perfect organization in industrial affairs. He wished to take that lesson to his native country. The two countries had always been friends because they had the same ideas of commercial honesty in property and morality which had kept them together.

NEED OF YARN IN LACE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England—A grave situation has arisen in the Nottingham lace trade. There is no lack of orders for certain classes of goods, but manufacturers find it impossible to maintain their full volume of operations owing to difficulties in procuring yarn. The Lancashire chambers of commerce have been appealed to, and a conference of leading lace and embroidery manufacturers in the Nottingham district has determined to ask the government to intervene to stop the exportation of raw material until the home demands are met.

CENTRAL EUROPE'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Tzecho-Slovakia Is Seeking Financial Credits to Enable Her to Restore Her Productive Power and Supply Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For the first time since Tzecho-Slovakia became a state Dr. Benes, her first Minister for Foreign Affairs, has visited London in connection with the question that takes precedence of all others in central Europe at the present time, namely, the economic problem.

Despite the demands made upon him by a series of important negotiations with the British authorities, Dr. Benes found time to receive a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with whom he had once talked, in the frank, direct manner which still characterizes him, when the state of which he is the cobuilder was still in the making. That was in the spring of 1918. Then the conversation took place in the modest little office at the top of Fleet Street which was at that time the home of the Tzech press bureau in London. Times have changed since then, and today Dr. Benes was able to receive his visitor at the official residence of his country's accredited representative at the Court of St. James.

Faith Vindicated

The events that have intervened between now and then, and the work which Dr. Benes has carried out since the armistice, have so far kept him almost as complete an exile from her soil as he was when branded as a traitor by the Austrian overlord during the storm and stress of the war. Already, however, that labor and responsibility have reaped a large measure of their reward; so much so that Dr. Benes' opening remarks were a triumphant vindication of the faith which was his when, for the world at large, the idea of an independent Tzecho-Slovak State was but a dream.

"The situation of my country is excellent," he said, "despite all contrary statements and rumors, all of which can be traced back to German and Magyar propaganda which now, as ever, is directed toward discrediting the Tzech people by every means in its power.

"There are several reasons for the soundness of our position. In the first place, Tzecho-Slovakia, alone of all the new states that have arisen, took an active part in the working out of her salvation and emerged victorious from the war side by side with her western allies; a fact which has imparted a dignity and moral strength to the body politic such as no other process of evolution could have given.

No War on Its Hands

"Then again, with the exception of German Austria, Tzecho-Slovakia is the only central European state with no war still on its hands, and the only such state with no outstanding political and social problems, either external or internal. Except for the question of Teschen—and that will be settled by plebiscite—her frontiers are definitely fixed, just as her future political rôle is clearly defined; and meanwhile at home she has no travail through which she must pass before she becomes the democratic state she claims to be. There is no class question, no agrarian question in Tzecho-Slovakia, and the possibility of a victory for Bolshevism has disappeared—as it always will disappear before the establishment of order and administration.

"Tzecho-Slovakia, in fact, stands ready to fulfill the mission for which she is destined—and has already begun to carry out—that of a nucleus of order and democratic progress. And at present she stands as an island in a very troubled sea. In Hungary the forces of monarchism and reaction are rampant and are bound to gain the upper hand. In Austria also the fate of the republic hangs in the balance, just as it still does in Germany; and in Poland again the situation remains chaotic.

Adhesion to Western Democracies

"In such circumstances the dictates of self-interest and of self-preservation, as well as of natural inclination, point Tzecho-Slovakia to a policy of close and undeviating adhesion to the great democracies of the West, and it is this which will be throughout the one great mainspring of her policy.

"At this period, also, the time has come for the abandonment of the national animosities that threaten to survive the war, and that can find no place in a scheme of constructive statesmanship. I am no advocate of a political alliance such as that of a Danube Confederation, with its latent possibilities of a return to the conditions which existed in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; but the states of central Europe must cooperate with one another in the economic realm if they are to continue to exist. Such a system of economic cooperation is all that is desirable, and all that is necessary for the rebuilding of the social fabric throughout southeastern Europe."

And this brought Dr. Benes back to the reason for his presence in London, for it is this very economic problem, he explained, which for Tzecho-Slovakia darkens the otherwise unclouded sky at the present moment. For the reasons already enumerated, and in view also of her own economic position, it is his firm conviction that the lead in effecting this economic rapprochement must be taken by his own country, and that it is in the interest, as well as the duty of the Allies to help her to do it. At present the obstacles in the way are the general lack of raw materials, the breakdown of transport, and, above all, the pressing problem of currency and exchange.

Three Months' Credit Needed

In the case of Tzecho-Slovakia, Dr. Benes declares, every one of these problems can be met and mastered if only she can obtain the requisite credit—and even then a three months' credit is all she needs. Tzecho-Slovakia, he pointed out, formed the great industrial area of the old Austria, and it is only raw materials that are needed to restore her productive power to the full, and thus to enable her to supply the wants of less fortunate neighbors like Austria. Her capacity to pay for such raw materials, however, lags just three months behind her ability to make use of them; and then again her willingness to supply such products and goods as she has to neighboring states must necessarily depend upon the ability of the latter to pay, and to pay in currency that has international value.

Even as things are, Tzecho-Slovakia has already made good her claim to rank as a productive unit, having since the armistice exported relatively more than Great Britain, for instance, and at the present time, Dr. Benes declared, she stands ready to supply the crying needs of Austria, if only the Allies will render it possible. With her own finances as they are, and with Austria bankrupt, or capable of paying only in currency that has little or no value outside her own borders, it is evident that, in justice to her own people, Tzecho-Slovakia cannot part with her sugar and her coal and so on unless the Allies in some way intervene.

Advances Required

That intervention, Dr. Benes contends, should take the form of advances, not to Austria but to Tzecho-Slovakia. It is the difference, he declared, between the payment of an unemployment donation and the provision of work. "Money poured into Austria," he said, "is eaten up, and when it has been spent for food nothing remains. Money loaned to Tzecho-Slovakia means the revival of trade and industry and the equipping for the fight of the state whose mission it is to act as the outpost of democracy in central Europe. Such, at the present moment, is the position with regard to my country."

Dr. Benes paused as if to intimate that enough had been said, but the opportunity of learning from President Masaryk's collaborator something of his views on the Russian situation was too valuable to be missed, and the brief query, "And Russia?" evoked an immediate response.

"For me," said Dr. Benes, without a moment's hesitation, "the Russian problem has now resolved itself into one of organization and administration, and that alone. It is a matter of indifference to me whether General Denikin reaches Moscow in one month or in six. What does matter is his capacity to organize and wisely to administer such territory as he holds, and the failure of both himself and Admiral Koltchak to do that, rather than any military reverses they have encountered, is the real reason for and measure of their non-success. They have failed to make good because confusion and anarchy have reigned in their rear, and because their efforts have been devoted to attempting to effect by force what can only be effected by earnest and patient endeavor.

Democratic Government Needed

"The only government that can establish itself and set about the work of restoring Russia is one that will maintain law and order and govern on democratic lines, and the only way in which other powers can help Russia now is to pour in, not war matériel, but locomotives, rolling stock, agricultural implements, and so on.

"At present such assistance can be directed toward south Russia, and eventually the time will come when the Allies will have to choose whether it is to be they or the Germans who are to render similar aid to the north and the center. For the Bolshevist régime is certain to succumb in the end to the same fundamental fault that has been the undoing of its opponents. When that time comes it may be that the Bolsheviki will draw further toward the Right—as, indeed, they are already showing signs of doing—and will cooperate with the various Socialist groups in establishing a Socialist state somewhat on the lines of that now erected in Germany. It will then, as I say, rest with the Allies whether they or Germany are to father the growth of the new régime. In any case, in my opinion, the whole process will be very, very slow. The restoration of Russia is likely to be a matter of many years."

TRADE UNION RESERVE FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions states that in order to accumulate an effective reserve, it is essential that the present rates of contributions should be revised. The tremendous risk of long disputes at the present day and for some time to come, says the report, will test the weak links in the federation rules. The present fees are not adequate for the liability incurred. The furnishing trades dispute had involved payment of benefit during the quarter to the extent of £9576 4s. 6d. The total benefit for the quarter was only about half that paid in the previous quarter. The membership of the federation had increased by over 120,000.

ENGLISH HOUSING DEMANDS URGENT

At Least Two Million People in the Country Need Further or Better Accommodation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Kingsley Wood, M. P., parliamentary private secretary to the Minister of Health, speaking on "Housing and Unsettlement" in London recently, said that there were at least 2,000,000 people in the country today who wanted further or better housing accommodation. This serious house shortage was the gravest question before the country, and one of the surest ways to promote Bolshevism at home was either to refuse to face the facts, or, as some were doing, under the guise of a false economy, openly to advocate the abandonment of the government housing program.

Millions in Slum Areas

Captious criticism and peevish platitudes did not improve the situation. Slums could not be cleared until there were new houses, and there were 4,000,000 parents, today, living in slum areas.

The government scheme, supplemented as it was by its new appeal to private enterprise, was in effect an earnest endeavor to mobilize the whole of the building resources of the country. It was not only undesirable but unpracticable for the State itself to build houses. They had not the machinery or the men, so local authorities and private enterprise were being called in. He urged the housing critics not to produce generalities, but better and more practical proposals.

Local authorities, unaccustomed to building operation, and except for the urgent natural need not the most suitable bodies for such work, had not been unsuccessful, he declared. The fruits of their work would be apparent in the new year, and it might well be that by May or June there would be 100,000 municipal houses either completed or in course of erection. If that prophecy proved true, it would not be a record, having regard to the difficulties of the time, of which they need be ashamed.

Number of Houses Required

The number of new houses required, however, was at least 500,000, and in such circumstances, Dr. Addison, with the full approval of the Prime Minister and the government, had determined that they must endeavor to bring in the private builder, who had been responsible for nine-tenths of the building operations before the war, and but for whom there would have been a much greater shortage today.

It had been said by some that there should be no subsidy at all and by others that the amount was too small. No private person in the kingdom, however, could build working-class houses today on a commercial basis and at a rent suitable for the working class without state assistance. It was considered that the amount now offered should attract many private builders.

The Prime Minister was about to make a serious appeal to the building trade to provide houses not for people in Park Lane but for their fellow workers. It could be confidently stated that there was enough work in the country for the building trade for the next 10 years, and he was confident that when the facts were fully known Labor would patriotically respond.

BONUS TO HOLYOKE WORKERS

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts — The Farr Alpaca Company announces that it will on Friday distribute to its 2000 employees $250,000 in a bonus, amounting to 15 per cent of their annual earnings.

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ELECTRICAL UNION'S HIGHHANDEDNESS

English Trades Union Holds Out, Prospect to Londoners of Being Denied Use of Electrically Operated Utilities

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It was nearly time that the public should hear of the electricians—or to be technically precise—the members of the Electrical Trades Union. It (the public) was becoming anxiously impatient, if not alarmed, about them, for it is nearly a year since they occupied so much of the limelight and gave the community in the course of a few months such a succession of thrills.

The reappearance of this body in the industrial arena is announced with the usual rattling of the sword in the scabbard because of the breakdown of negotiations between the union and the London section of the National Federated Electrical Association, in consequence of which the community—or at least that section of it living in London—has before it the cheerful prospect of being denied, at a moment's notice, the use of the electric railways, trams, light, and the other hundred and one things dependent upon electrical energy.

In the words of one of the leading figures in the movement, "At any moment work may be stopped without notice, and the trade be disorganized." The same worthy gentleman urged his followers to use the modern methods of the American trade unions, who say: "If you won't give us a living, you shall not have a living." Lest it be thought that he was referring to the American Federation of Labor, let me hasten to explain th the "modern methods" are those of sabotage, syndicalism, and the other weapons for the destruction of Capital; by the American trade unions is meant the I. W. W. In fairness to the individual concerned, in order that he may still maintain his place among the extreme Left, it should be noted that W. D. Haywood, not Samuel Gompers, is the man who in his judgment holds the torch that lights the road to freedom.

Electrical Union's Power

It has been repeatedly stated by the writer that reckless as some of the extreme elements in the British trades union movement undoubtedly are, the numbers who could honestly be described as approximating to the members of the American I. W. W. are exceedingly small and exercise little or no influence in Labor's councils. Among British trade unions, the nearest approach in matters of tactics and policy to that world-embracing organization is the Electrical Trades Union, not so much because of any special propaganda or teaching of I. W. W. methods, but on account of the peculiar position in which the members of this union find themselves placed in industry. Compared with other organizations they are merely a handful of men; but because of the enormous installation of electrical plant, because of the vast number of industrial undertakings dependent upon one central generating station for its power, and because the operators are or were nearly all members of this union, they wield a power far exceeding their numerical strength.

It is safe to say that no body of workers caused the employers and the government so much anxiety during the war as this union. The gloomier the prospects of the allied armies in the field, the greater the need for munitions to displace those lost to the enemy, the more determined and threatening their demands. They were invariably successful, for no employer would run the risk of having his factories thrown idle for the sake of resisting the demands of half a dozen men. Growing impudent with success, no opportunity was lost to establish precedents which were immediately seized upon and forced home in other and unexpected quarters. The writer knows of an instance where, after a strike lasting a week, in which the electricians were successful, they thereupon demanded payment for the time lost. And, what is more extraordinary, they got it.

To Put London in Darkness

It will be remembered how, not satisfied with the excitement provided by their own personal affairs, the union undertook the responsibilities of sharing the difficulties of others; how, when the Clyde and Belfast strike was fast flickering out, and the syndicalist leaders were being discredited, a final effort to get the government to intervene was made by a threat to throw London into darkness. That, upon second thoughts, it was decided to refrain from carrying out their threat was not due to a regard for the inconvenience which such a proceeding would cause the public, but to the shortsightedness of the leaders who had overlooked the simple fact that the country was no longer at war, and to the precautions and preparations of the government, who immediately drafted naval engineers, artificers, and stoker ratings into the capital to take the place of the strikers in the event of a walkout.

Points in Dispute

To say that the citizens of London were relieved is commonplace. But there were not a few trade union leaders who were pleased with the result, and who had got disgusted with the discreditable tactics of the union.

The whole business was subject matter of discussion among trade unionists generally, and not a little bitterness entered into the argument, particularly when, as the result of "cutting off the juice," other trades were forced to march the streets. In the speech referred to above it is significant that no mention of the I. W. W. was made. The modern American methods were, by inference, made to appear as if the tactics proposed were those usually adopted by the ordinary trade unions.

The points in dispute on the present occasion concern a demand for a rate of 2s. 6d. an hour made in June, 1919, which was subsequently increased to 3s. an hour in September, due to the increased cost of living. (This rate is exclusive of the 12½ per cent bonus given by the government to day workers during the war, and which is still being paid.) The employers' latest offer is 2s. ¾d. per hour, but is provisional upon the acceptance of a number of other "objectionable conditions," chief of which is that members of the union shall work amicably with non-unionists and blacklegs." This is the union men's version of the affair, and is only half the truth.

Writing in these notes as far back as February, it was explained how electrical engineers holding positions of responsibility in electrical generating stations were forced to leave their posts to support the demands of wiremen engaged in—say the building industry. There was no quarrel between the men in the generating stations and their employers. There was no kind of connection even between the employers and the building contractors. But a strike confined to the wiremen in the employ of the latter may go on indefinitely and ultimately prove a fiasco.

Men as Catspaws

Now see what happens. A vote is taken of the whole membership in the London area, and a strike agreed upon. The generating station men, the electrical engineers proper, who were possibly members of the union many years before the rush during the war, are hopelessly outnumbered and must quit work with the others. In a word, because of the unique position which they hold in industry, and the consequences which must inevitably follow their absence from duty, when thousands of other industries are laid idle for the want of power, they were used as catspaws upon every conceivable occasion to force the hands of the government to intervene.

The outcome of this policy was the formation of a union, the Association of Supervising Electricians, confined to fully qualified craftsmen engaged in a supervisory capacity upon electrical undertakings. The association is built up in the main by men who have seceded from the union, and it is these men whom the latter describe as blacklegs, and with whom they refuse to work unless they repent and return to the fold.

The members of the Association of Supervising Electricians hold the key to the position if they have transferred in any appreciable numbers from the rival union.

Whether the threat to put lights out "at any moment" materializes or not depends almost entirely upon a question of numbers. Great play is made of the fact that the new organization, although recently registered as a trade union, is "not recognized by the Trade Union Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions." The reply is simple. Neither of these bodies has been approached yet by the association with a view to affiliation. While the Trade Union Congress has always deprecated the formation of new unions, it is by no means certain that they would refuse to allow the Association of Supervising Electricians to join their ranks if the whole position, and the reasons which compelled the latter to organize separately, were stated clearly to the parliamentary committee.

It is also being freely circulated that the association has been organized by the employers who propose to use it as a weapon against the union. Doubtless the employers, like the rest of the community, feel thankful that they are no longer living on the edge of the precipice. But to assert that the new union was formed with the object of strike breaking is a monstrous charge made by men who, in many instances, have held a trade union ticket for only a matter of months against men who have as many years to their credit.

SYRIANS ACCLAIM NATIONAL UNITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Large numbers of demonstrators presented themselves recently before the palace of Emir Said, at the Seraioh, the residences of the "officers de liaison," in order to acclaim Syrian unity and the independence of the country. The members of "Nadi-ul-Arabi," followed by a large crowd, then proceeded to the Patriarchate of the Greek Catholics or Greek Orthodox where discourses were delivered. Then the people, amongst whom were many Christians, turned their steps toward the premises occupied by the "Nadi-ul-Arabi." There Omar Bey Chakir, Toufic Effendi Mefrège, Toufic Effendi Chamié, director of the political bureau, Sheikh Abdul Kader Mazher, and the R. P. Boulone Khouri spoke in turn. All the addresses had for their object the unifying of the communities and the elimination of religion from affairs of state. The speakers declared that the nation could not progress without perfect harmony and indissoluble unanimity amongst all sections of the community without free religious distinction.

Toufic Effendi Mefrège, one of the editors of the "Haramon," and a member of the Syrian Congress, ended his discourse by saying: "If religions are going to trammel our efforts, and if Europe is going to take its stand on the diversity of creeds, in order to deprive us of the independence to which we are entitled, we are all ready to renounce our religions in order to embrace a new and sacred religion—the religion of the country."

Several notables have promised subscriptions. The first fund opened has given excellent results. The celebration marked the consecration of true patriotism in its finest sense and forged the bond of reconciliation between all elements of the nation.

ITALY'S STANDING WITH HER ALLIES

Mr. Nitti, Italian Premier, Declares That Italy Must Stick to Them if Only Because of Her Economic Dependence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Francisco Nitti, the Italian Premier, who is primarily an economist, has told his fellow-countrymen some plain and wholesome truths upon the subject of their relations to their allies and their American associate. "Italy," said the Prime Minister, "is in a difficult moment. We are 40,000,000 of people; we lost in the war a great part of our resources. We do not produce enough, and almost one-third of the population of Italy is living on the means provided by the allied and friendly nations. If the credits and the raw materials, given to us by friendly and allied countries, were to fail us, our country would find itself in the most painful situation. We need 42,000,000 quintals of grain, and we produce only 18,000,000, the remaining 24,000,000 we have to take from abroad." And the practical Premier concluded with the following warning: "We must be careful not to break off relations with the Allies and above all with America. The United States can feed 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 Europeans; the United States alone can give us immediate aid."

Hard Facts of Situation

This solemn allusion to the hard facts of the economic situation was needed. For, in consequence of what has happened in Paris, there has been no small discontent with the Allies among two opposite sections of Italians. The Nationalists and their sympathizers, on the one hand, have attacked the Allies, because Italy has not obtained all that she wanted in the Adriatic, and hints have been dropped now and again, that Germany would not have treated her worse. The Official Socialists, on the other hand, who regard the Allies and the American associate as capitalistic bodies and who prefer the Russian Bolshevist rule, are anxious to terminate relations with the former and enter into speedy agreement with the latter.

Both these tendencies are naturally favored by the remnants of the pro-Germans, while another party, that which seeks at all costs to defend the mistakes of the first Italian delegation in Paris, has all along used the Allies as a scapegoat and cast upon them and upon President Wilson the entire blame for what was in considerable measure, as Mr. Giolitti pointed out, the fault of Baron Sonnino's bad tactics and bad diplomacy.

No Help from Russia

Consequently, until Mr. Nitti asserted plainly that the Allies and associate are indispensable to Italy's economic rehabilitation, those absent parties were the target for every criticism and had no one to defend them in public. Those who hope that in a few years supplies of grain from a reorganized Russia will enable Italy to dispense with her allies altogether, are ingenuous in believing that disturbed and revolutionary Russia will return so soon to her normal condition. Nor is Germany likely to be able to do much for the Italian economic situation in the near future, although the enterprising German is already trying to recover the Italian market in the absence of British competition. The Italian ideal, and it is a very just and laudable one, is that Italy should be able to be absolutely independent economically of all her neighbors. But this ideal will not be reached just yet; indeed, even much older and richer countries than the 60-year-old kingdom of United Italy, have not attained to it. Meanwhile, therefore, Italy's best policy, according to common sense and Mr. Nitti, is to stick to her present allies and not to alienate sympathy in the United States. On the other hand, it behooves the Allies and the associate to do all that they can, and to do it in a pleasant way, for their Italian comrades, who fought by their sides during the great war.

To facilitate their collaboration with Italy, it is above all desirable that they should realize what the actual situation there is. Italy is not, nor has ever been, upon the verge of revolution, as some sensational news agencies have stated. Mr. Nitti has said that the presence of 156 official Socialists in the Chamber, even though one or two of them wear no collars and all sport crimson carnations, does not alarm him. A lover of statistics, he pointed out that the German Reichstag in 1914 contained 110 Socialists and 91 Roman Catholics out of 397 members, as against the 156 Socialists and 101 Roman Catholics of the Italian Chamber with its total of 508 deputies. But, although the proportions are not very different in the two countries, the Italian kingdom is neither anti-democratic nor anti-Roman Catholic, as official Germany was and consequently should not attract the enmity of either party.

Liberal Middle Class Indifference

What is lacking in Italy is any sign of political life on the part of the Liberals of the middle classes. It was remarked, that, during the debate on the address, the discussion was carried on almost exclusively by the official Socialists and the Roman Catholics, while the Liberals, divided among themselves, sat silent auditors of the two extreme parties. Under these circumstances the government must live by skillful political combinations, now using the Roman Catholics to secure the defeat of the Socialists (as on the question of immediate relations with the Bolsheviki), now obtaining Socialist support against the Roman Catholics (as on that of religious education in elementary schools).

A premier's life in these conditions is not a bed of roses; but Mr. Nitti is an able tactician and an optimist, who does not despair of being able to collaborate with this legislature. Besides, he knows, as his critics know, that there is no one ready to take his post at this crisis. A Roman Catholic ministry under Mr. Meda may come one day, but hardly yet; the time for a Socialist administration is still some way ahead; while among the silent Liberals there is no one able to govern Italy better than the present Premier. Some Liberal chiefs—and not many survived the elections—are veterans of the old school, some are too weak, none have an organized party behind them which would keep them in power.

Perhaps some big man may emerge from among the new members; but time is required for them to win their spurs, and in Italy it is difficult for young people to advance rapidly in political life. Even before the late election Italy had for years—indeed, ever since the accession of Mr. Depretis to power in 1876—known no other form of government than that by coalitions. If "England," as Disraeli said, "dislikes coalitions," Italy has for over 40 years scarcely ever had what Italian parliamentary slang describes as "a ministry all of one color."

ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

Majority of Answers to Question Issued by Peace Congress of the North to Professors Favor English as Universal Language

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Some time ago the board of the Peace Congress of the North issued a question to the professors of languages at the universities of different countries in order to ascertain which language would be the most suitable and have the greatest prospects for acceptance as a universal language for correspondence and conversation, side by side with the language of the country in question. Nineteen answers have been received up to date, and among those, 12 are opposed to the artificial languages—Ido, Esperanto, Volapuk—and express the opinion that the English language has the greatest prospects of being accepted as the universal language. Besides this, two have declared for French, one for German, one for Esperanto, and three for Ido.

The professor in Sanskrit and "comparative language research" at the Lund University, Nils Elensburg, has made the following statement:

"For my part, I am convinced that under present conditions, English would be most suitable, and have the greatest prospects of being accepted as an international world-language. It is spoken by those two nations, the English and the American, which, after the victory of the Allies will play a leading political part to a still greater extent than heretofore. It is also the trade and business language mostly used, and besides, it is the widest spread tongue over all the continents. The study of this language would not only serve a general practical purpose, but also become a medium through which a more intimate knowledge of a literature which, perhaps, contains the most important educational value conceivable."

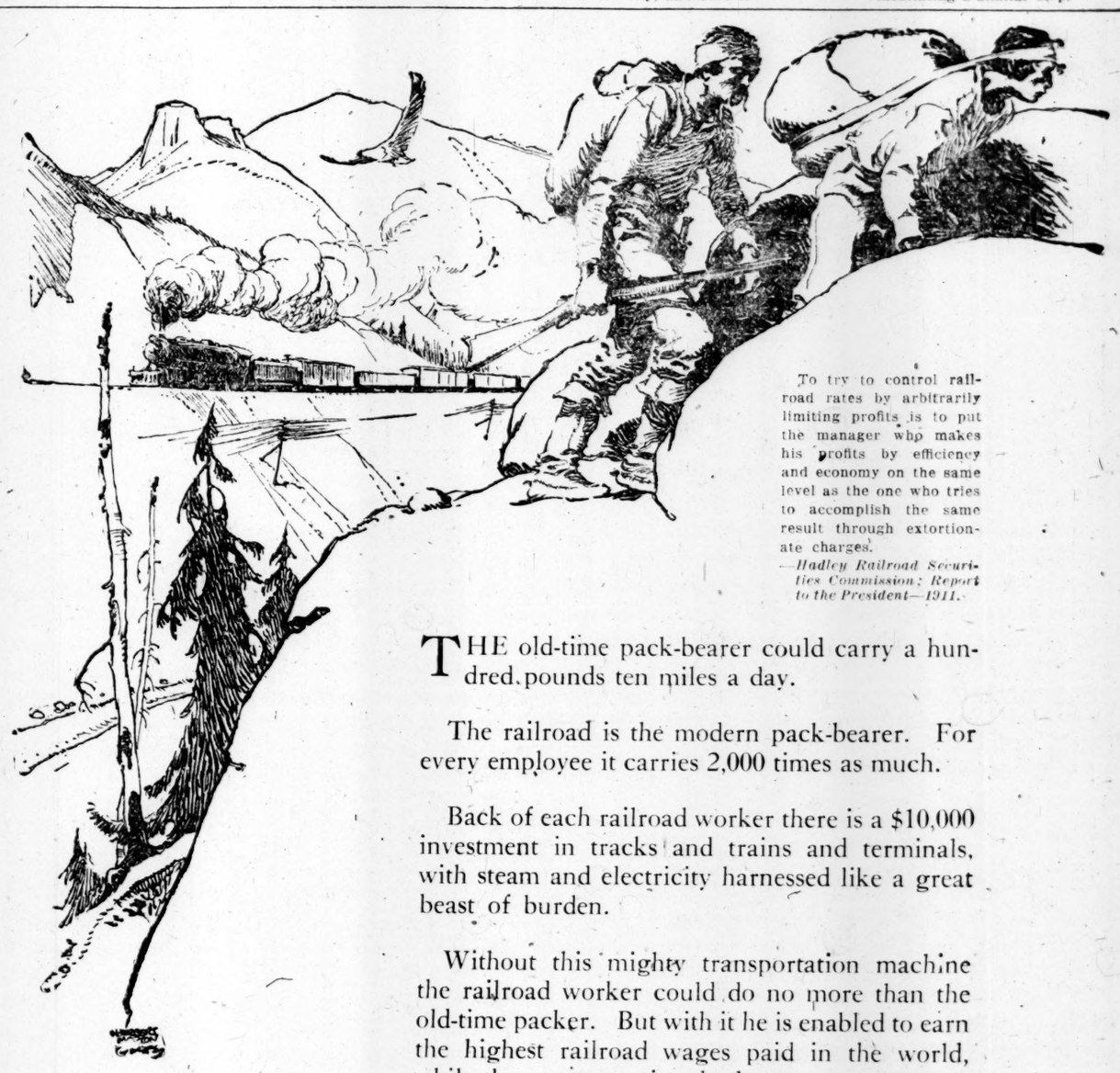
Similar statements have been made by Archbishop Nathan Söderdlom and the Bishop in Copenhagen, N. Osterfeld; Mr. Carl Benedicks, professor at the Stockholm High School; Mr. Charles L. Lange, secretary-general for the Interparlant Union; Mr. Wilhelm Grönbeck, professor at Copenhagen University; Mr. G. C. Uhlanbeck, professor at Leiden University; Mr. Josef Mesk, professor at Graz University, and others.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES AT THE VATICAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy — There is a marked tendency, of which Rumania is the latest example, for fresh countries to enter into official relations with the Holy See. It is even suggested that the French Republic may soon renew its political intercourse with the Vatican, interrupted in 1904. As for the Germans, the new German (no longer Prussian) Minister to the Holy See has arrived in Rome. Austria will, however, no longer enjoy the same importance at the Vatican as before the war. The first outward sign of this is the fact that the nunciature at Vienna is not considered a post of the first rank, while the Pope has recognized Jugo-Slavia, and that country has consequently raised the rank of its representative at the Vatican from that of Delegate to that of Minister.

What Great Britain will do remains to be seen, for the government has not yet decided upon its course. But the suppression of the British mission to the Holy See would be a political blunder at a moment when Protestant Germany is sending a representative there, and republican France is meditating a similar step.



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—*Hadley Railroad Securities Commission; Report to the President—1911.*

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KANSAS STATE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Coach Z. G. Clevenger Expects to Turn Out Another Strong Basketball Team This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Among the many promising basketball candidates at Kansas State Agricultural College this winter Coach Z. G. Clevenger has six veterans who have played regularly upon teams that have taken first honors in the Conference. The material, as a whole, is the best the Aggie mentor has had for many years, and he predicts that several of the letter men will have to exert themselves to the utmost to keep their positions on the first team.

The letter men who have been in training are G. W. Hinds '21 (captain), forward; E. R. Cowell '21, guard; G. S. Jennings '21, center; W. H. Knostman '21, center; D. M. Fullington '21, center; H. L. Bunger '22, forward, and M. S. Winter '21, guard. Other men who have reported are W. C. Cowell '22, guard; J. E. Williams '21, forward; W. L. Martin '22, guard; G. S. Smith '22, center; A. W. Quinlan '22, forward; C. O. Roda '20, guard; G. D. Huston '22, guard, and R. V. Gross '22, forward. All of these men have shown up well.

Although Coach Clevenger has turned out two teams that have taken the valley championship and one other that placed second in the race for the flag in his three years as basketball coach at the Agricultural College, he has no regular set style of play as have most coaches. The game that he coaches his men to play is a combination of the short and long-pass system. He perfects his men in passing in both ways so that they can play either equally well, and then sends them into the games with the instructions to use the style of play that will most effectively offset that of the opponents.

His coaching is a great deal like a football system, as he perfects a new defense for every team. "Every opponent covered before he passes the middle of the court when the ball is in his possession" is an axiom that has been responsible for much of his success as a coach. This system of a five-man defense has been unusually successful.

The style of offense is varied. While Coach Clevenger does not believe greatly in long shots, his men are coached along these lines to enable them to have a scoring punch against a team that puts up a strong defense when under their own goal. His favorite style, however, is the short shot, as the veteran letter men on the squad this year are at their best on working the ball down to the opponents' goal and making the baskets sure.

Fullington, who returned last fall after two years in the aviation corps, was center on the Purple five in 1917, the first quintet under Coach Clevenger which won the championship. Knostman was a letter man and also played at the center position the year before. Of the other letter men who are out, all were on last year's team, the second team in three years which took the championship of the valley.

From the 1919 quintet Hinds and Bunger make a star combination at the forward positions, while Jennings at center and Cowell and Winter at guard made up the rest of the winning aggregation, and all of these men are available for this year.

SERVATIUS DEFEATS CLASS C CHAMPION

CLASS C AMATEUR 18.2 BALK-LINE BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
L. A. Servatius	2	0	22	1.000
F. W. Boyd	1	0	19	1.000
J. A. Neustadt	1	1	30	.500
J. R. Langdon	2	1	31	.500
J. R. Johann	0	1	25	.000
S. M. Brussel	0	1	16	.000
C. J. Steinbugler	0	2	19	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three games were played in the final round-robin of the National Class C amateur billiard championship tournament at Brooklyn Tuesday, and L. A. Servatius, the veteran of the tournament, was the winner of two of them, while F. W. Boyd won the other.

Servatius sprang somewhat of a surprise in the afternoon when he defeated J. A. Neustadt, the present champion, 150 to 130. Neustadt was far from his best form, as he averaged only 3 10-40 as compared with an even 5 in his opening game. The match by innings follows:

L. A. Servatius—1 1 0 2 1 0 5 12 1 16 7 22 1 2 0 9 1 1 11 4 0 0 0 0 6 3 0 1 1 3 0 0 5 16 0 1 0 13 0 4. Total—150. High run—22. Average—3 30-40.

J. A. Neustadt—30 0 7 4 0 2 0 4 0 0 2 13 0 1 8 3 13 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 3 0 7 0 3 1 1 1 2 0 7 2 4 0 3 1. Total—130. High run—30. Average—3 10-40.

Servatius won his evening game by defeating J. R. Langdon, 150 to 126. Servatius averaged 3 27-41 in this match which was not as good as his average against the champion in the afternoon. The match by innings:

L. A. Servatius—0 0 3 14 1 0 0 5 0 1 6 1 5 3 16 5 0 0 17 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 23 0 0 11 2 0 0 3 2 8 2 0 15. Total—150. High run—17. Average—3 27-41.

J. R. Langdon—1 2 0 2 2 3 5 4 0 3 2 0 0 14 2 5 1 0 1 2 0 3 4 0 0 10 3 1 0 9 0 0 0 9 3 5 5 9 11 2 3. Total—126. High run—14. Average—3 3-41.

Boyd defeated C. J. Steinbugler in the other evening game 150 to 146. It took 47 innings to determine the winner and the game was very close. The match by innings:

F. W. Boyd—0 0 3 3 0 1 2 3 0 6 0 3 6 0 3 7 1 0 7 1 0 7 0 11 3 6 3 5 7 0 8 1 3 6 0 2 8 6 0 2 19 4 0 3 0 7 0 1. Total—150. High run—19. Average—3 15-47.

C. J. Steinbugler—0 4 8 2 0 5 0 2 17 0 1 19 2 0 2 1 0 0 4 1 1 1 2 0 4 1 0 8 0 1 3 0 0 12 14 10 0 3 6 1 4 5 0 1 1. Total—146. High run—19. Average—3 8-46.

NEW TRACK SYSTEM IN VOGUE AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Approximately 125 candidates for the Harvard University track team attended the mass meeting at the Harvard Union last night, where the present status of this branch of athletics was discussed. A new system has been laid down, by which, instead of the usual development of the few who enter as candidates because of particular prowess, the rule will be to encourage all to the ranks.

Several alumni speakers, notably W. M. Rand '09 and Herbert Jacques '11, emphasized the need for a large number of second and third-string men on the squad, adding that Cornell University's past success in track sports has been due to its encouragement of the many to try out for places. Messrs. Rand and Jacques are members of the graduate committee to promote track athletics at Harvard, the former acting as chairman of the body, while the third member is R. C. Floyd '11.

Other speakers were B. L. Young '07, W. F. Garcelon L'95, former graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, and D. F. O'Connor '21, captain of this year's Crimson track team.

OKLAHOMA LOSES TWO LETTER MEN

No Less Than 22 Players Who Have Won the Insignia Are Expected to Return Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—The University of Oklahoma football team will lose only two letter men by graduation before next fall, and it is probable that at least 22 letter men will come back. Next year's squad will be strengthened by six players of ability who were ineligible this year on account of the one-year rule. Five games won, three tied, and two lost, was the record of the University of Oklahoma football team in the season just closed.

The Oklahoma line last fall was undoubtedly the strongest developed by Coach Benjamin Owen in his 14 years of directing Sooner football teams. From tackle to tackle it averaged 202 pounds and from end to end 190. Roy Smoot '22, right tackle, and Capt. Erl Deacon '21, right guard, each weighed more than 200, and were pronounced among the best linemen in the Missouri Valley. Claude Tyler '21, left guard, tipped the scales at 225 pounds and was one of the most active linemen who ever played here. P. X. Johnston '22, left tackle, and Dow Hamm '22, center, were fast and aggressive although each weighed 10 to 15 pounds under 200. William McKinley '21, weighing 195 pounds, was a good substitute guard.

Myron Tyler '22 was the best end on the team. He was a sure tackler, quick to get down under punts, and smashed hard into the enemy's interference, but his most brilliant work was in receiving long forward passes and blocking punts. His receiving of passes won the Texas game and led to a tie with Nebraska. He blocked three punts in the game with the Oklahoma Agricultural College, leading directly to three Oklahoma touchdowns.

Oklahoma's weakness throughout the season was in its backfield. The team never had a quarterback who could keep it going at top speed and display the field generalship necessary to win close games even when the Sooners were outplaying their opponents. Arlo Davis '21 was used at quarter most of the time after Russell Hardy '22 and Phillips White '22 had been tried out. Davis' natural position is fullback and he found it hard to do as well in the other place. His work in the Texas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma Aggie games was good, but poor field generalship was a big factor in losing to Arkansas and in the tie games with Missouri and Kansas.

Of the halfbacks, Hugh McDermott '20 and Harry Hill '22 were fast and good open-field runners, while Dorsey Boyle '21 was a good line plunger and a splendid defensive player. Roy Swatek '22, fullback, hit the line hard and was a dependable ground gainer, also a first-class passer and fair kicker. Davis also passed well and could average 40 yards in punts. He kicked several field goals from placement in the season.

Nineteen men played in enough games to win a football "O." Those earning letters, in addition to the 17 players mentioned heretofore, were Carl Clark '22, tackle, and Earl Bechtold '21, fullback.

Only two players, McDermott and Ross Johnston, are seniors and have played their last football. Of the others, Luster, Arlo Davis, Claude Tyler, Deacon Bechtold, McKinley, and Boyle each have one more year. The others were playing their first year of Conference football. Some of them were members of the Students Army Training Corps team here one year ago, but that did not count. Next year's squad also will be strengthened by Lawrence Haskell, end, who did not play much this year, Ralph Myer, end, a star in one of the American expeditionary force service teams, but ineligible this year under the first-year rule, and Gordon Bristow, fullback, also ineligible this year. Clarence Morrison, fullback, Albert Briscoe, halfback, Maurice Bass, quarterback, and Harold McBride, halfback, are other good men who were either ineligible under the first-year rule or unable to play much this season.

MANY VETERANS BACK NEXT FALL

Louisiana State University Expects to Make Strong Showing on the Football Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Football prospects at Louisiana State University for 1920 are encouraging in view of the number of veterans who will return next season. J. C. Floyd '20, star tackle, will lead the Tigers on the field and this will be Floyd's fourth football year. Others to return will include Frank Hanley '23, guard; J. G. Dutton '21, center; Frank Helm '21, end; Edward Benoit '22, quarterback; Reginald McFarland '22, halfback; James Beale '21, halfback; Roger McCeachern '23, halfback; Joseph Busse '21, guard; Charles Spencer '22, tackle; and Clarence Ives '21, fullback.

These men will form a nucleus that ought to bring forward a well-rounded eleven in the fall. To arrive at that end a workout will be held during the spring months to enable men with ability to show whether they have varsity material in them.

It is probable that Louisiana State will lose several valuable prospects for the 1920 team, due to new rulings of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association at its recent meeting. Hale, former Mississippi College star, will be unable to play with the Tigers, due to the fact that rules state one must play four consecutive years. Hale was in the army two years, and by this fact he is ruled from again participating in Southern football.

With the close of the 1919 season in the defeat of Louisiana State's old-time rivals, Tulane University eleven, the Baton Rouge aggregation terminated a successful season. Coming from behind after a season marred with reversals, the Upstaters trounced the New Orleans eleven in a fashion that even the most ardent admirers had not realized.

Louisiana State in its initial big contest of the season won that event against Arkansas State University. Following the Arkansas game the eleven journeyed to Starkville, Mississippi, where Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College gave the Tigers their first defeat of the season, 6 to 0. Hard-fought throughout, victory came to the Mississippi aggregation only in the last few minutes of play. Mississippi University fell before the Tiger eleven the following week. The Thin Red Line of Alabama came to the bailiwick of the Tigers during the following week, rated as the greatest scoring eleven in the South, with one defeat against them. Playing a defensive game, Louisiana held the Tuscaloosa team scoreless for three quarters, but in the final minutes of the last quarter Stevenson and Lenoir broke the Tiger defense and ran rough-shod for three touchdowns, the final score being 24 to 0.

With the annual Louisiana State-Tulane battle scheduled for the following Saturday the hope of the Baton Rouge team in winning that contest appeared lost. While the Upstaters were being trounced by Alabama, Tulane on the other hand was holding Georgia to a tie score. But for the seventeenth time in Louisiana gridiron history that the Louisiana State Tigers went against their ancient foe for the tenth time the Upstaters returned from the field victorious. The score was 26 to 6.

SPLENDID SCHEDULE AWAITS NAVY NINE

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—With games listed against such competitors as Princeton and Harvard universities and the United States Military Academy, prospects for an interesting baseball season at the United States Naval Academy this year are genuine. During its visit here, the Harvard squad will practice on the academy grounds throughout the spring holidays, and will probably play a second game with Navy April 24. The schedule:

April 3—Princeton; 7—Penn State; 10—Boston College; 14—Mount St. Mary's; 17—Lafayette; 21—Harvard; 24—Open; 28—Catholic University.

May 1—University of South Carolina; 5—Washington and Lee; 8—University of West Virginia; 12—Maryland State; 15—Swarthmore; 19—Ursinus; 22—Dickinson; 26—Villanova; 29—United States Military Academy.

WATER BASKETBALL FOR ILLINI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Water basketball as an intercollegiate sport is now being revived at University of Illinois under the coaching of E. J. Manley. Although the squad began work in November, not very much was accomplished; but since the reopening of the university, the polo players have been hard at work in preparation for the coming season. The presence of three football men on the squad somewhat brightens the prospects, H. R. Shlaudeman '20, center on the eleven, being captain of the water basketball team, and R. A. Lifvendahl '22, guard, and R. W. Slocum '20, substitute end, also trying out. Other candidates are M. C. Cary '21, G. P. Christ '20, S. L. Peterson '20 and C. G. Chase '21.

CAPABLANCA IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—J. R. Capablanca paid a visit to Dublin in December as the guest of Sir Horace Plunkett and gave an exhibition of his skill at chess before a large number of spectators. Amongst those taking tables were Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. Baker, Messrs. Barry and Kane, captain and former captain of the Sackville Chess Club, and Messrs. Hobson and Doyle of the Dublin Chess Club. An idea of the speed of Capablanca's decisions may be realized when it is said that he made some 520 moves in the first hour. Capablanca was declared the winner of 27 games, with 12 draws and one loss. The successful player was Mr. H. Beckett of the Cairo Club.

EDINBURGH WINS FROM GLASGOW

Big "Inter-City" Rugby Football Game of Scotland Furnishes Some Very Keen Competition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The rugby football game between the representatives of Glasgow and Edinburgh, which goes by the name of the "Inter-City," is one of the leading events of the rugby season in Scotland. It ranks next to an international fixture in importance, and is patronized by east and west alike, for it is a trial of strength between the pick of the players prominent in the first-class teams of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The game played December 6 was the forty-sixth of the series which commenced in 1872 with a win for Edinburgh; and it is significant that although a draw resulted in 1913, Edinburgh had defeated their opponents five times running immediately before that. Up to this year's game Glasgow had won 15 times, Edinburgh 18, and 12 games were drawn. Thus the eastern team was three wins ahead.

A. W. Angus kicked off for Edinburgh, and from the first scrum the ball very quickly found its way across to A. T. Sloan, who appeared to be clear away when he slipped on the wet ground. Again J. A. R. Selby got the ball out to his three-quarters; Sloan received it and threw it smartly back to Angus, who kicked, forcing G. T. Grafton to touchdown. Then came some anxious moments for Glasgow, as Sloan, a former internationalist, who was in great form, having got possession of the ball from a pass from Angus, sped off like the wind. J. H. Tolmie failed to lay hold of him, and it would have meant a certain score had he not stumbled.

After this, play for a time remained in the Edinburgh "25" and Edinburgh were penalized, Thomson just missing scoring a goal, and sending the ball under the bar. After touching down the Edinburgh forwards got on the move again, and had it not been for the superb tackling of E. B. Mackay and W. C. Johnston, either Sloan or Angus must have scored. Mackay was especially brilliant, his tackling being well timed. During the whole of the first period, in which no scoring took place, Glasgow held its own, and perhaps a little more.

In the second period F. R. Walls kicked off, and Edinburgh had to touchdown. After the drop out the Edinburgh three-quarters set a movement going which was stopped by the tackling of Mackay. Then after another attack A. D. Laing, one of the Edinburgh forwards, forced himself over for a try at the corner flag. F. Kennedy converting with a splendid kick. Shortly after G. M. Govan dodged across for another try which Kennedy again converted into the full points. The advantage which they had so far gained was more than sustained by the representatives of the east, for Angus secured a third try, and a little while afterward Sloan, as a fitting reward for his splendid work, secured a fourth for his side.

The game was a keen and well-contested one. Edinburgh excelled in combined back play in both the first and second periods of the game. The defense of Glasgow was brilliant at times, with Mackay, the Glasgow Academical, the most prominent light. He had a difficult task with Sloan and Angus, but rose to international height in the performance of it. Rowan Thomson of the west of Scotland was one of the best forwards on the field; he, with Walls, J. C. McKellar, and W. H. Stevenson were Glasgow's best forwards. The Edinburgh forwards did not come up to expectations; but Kennedy, Laing, and Dobson were class. Angus of the Watsonians was often conspicuous and worked splendidly with Sloan of the Edinburgh Academicals, plying the flier with the ball discreetly and unselfishly. The summary:

EDINBURGH	GLASGOW
J. P. Thomson, f.	f, Gallie
Shaw, f.	f, J. R. Thomson
Laing, f.	f, Walls
Neill, f.	f, W. H. Stevenson
Young, f.	f, A. K. Stevenson
Buchanan, f.	f, McKellar
Dobson, f.	f, Hardie
Kennedy, f.	f, Gourlay
Selby, sh.	sh, Warren
Langlands, fh.	fh, Stephen
Sloan, lw.	rw, Mackay
Angus, lc.	rc, Tolmie
Wheatley, rc.	lc, Johnston
Govan, rw.	lw, Allan
Nimmo, b.	b, Crafton

Score—Edinburgh 16, Glasgow 3. Scorers—Laing, Govan, Angus, and Sloan tries, Kennedy 2 goals for Edinburgh; Thomson, penalty goal for Glasgow. Referee—J. M. Dykes.

BROWNS TRADE TWO PITCHERS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Pitchers Ernest Koob and W. B. Wright of the St. Louis American League club have been traded to the Louisville American Association team for Pitcher Davis of that club.

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BUSINESS MEN TO AID SPORTS

Commercial Houses in England Are Encouraging Employees to Take Part in Athletics

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Enthusiasm for sport in England, hitherto confined to the individual, and to such bodies as the Football Association, Lawn Tennis Union, and the Amateur Athletic Association, is now taking a new and well-defined line among the larger business houses in London and the provinces. This innovation has undoubtedly been brought to a head during the five years of war: though the very big firms did cater for the sporting proclivities of their employees before the momentous days of 1914. But during the war period, when there was a very great call for a concentrated effort to provide recreation for those engaged on the work of munition-making, firms found themselves able to start athletic organization with the material at their disposal. One munition firm made quite a reputation with a running team, and others were not long in following suit. With the return of normal conditions to the country, business houses started what was called an Employees Welfare Department, which had for its object not only the promotion of the sporting instincts but a desire to foster the social side of life in a big emporium.

This communal system of organizing clubs is expected to have a great influence on sport in Great Britain. In the past the puny football, cricket, or athletic club barely struggled along on its own and was often heavily burdened by the lack of finances, but this newer and bigger brother will make for better headway than ever could have been attained along the old pre-war method. And what is more: business firms are realizing that just as the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, the growth of a strong business connection, and the promotion of good fellowship between employee and employer, can be most easily built up from a strong sporting foundation.

What the average British firm is doing for its employees can best be gauged from a recent example. Recently Norwood Park (South West London) containing 67 acres of land, was opened up as a Sports Club for the respective staffs of a well-known insurance company, and a banking firm not unknown to British officers. There, in addition to playing pitches for football and cricket, the grounds contained a lake for swimming and boating, tennis courts, grass and hard, a croquet lawn, a bowling green of the famous Cumberland turf, and a private nine-hole golf course. Added to that, was the usual, but essential, pavilion with dressing rooms, and every requisite for the comfort of the firms' employees. That is but one example of what is being done almost generally now, by up-to-date progressive British firms.

How far-reaching a part sport is to play in regenerated England it is not easy to say; but it is quite apparent in this first year since the armistice, when such a boom has never before been experienced in the commercial and sporting worlds, that in the very near future the two are to work very closely hand in hand.

ENGLISH BILLIARD DRAW ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The amateur billiard championship of Great Britain 1920, will be under the control of one organizing body, instead of two as heretofore, and the anomaly of two amateur champions in the same year will disappear. Twenty-nine players have entered, including S. H. Fry and Maj. H. V. Fleming, although there are a couple of notable abstentions in Lieutenant Croneen, the Scottish champion, and H. C. Virr, and the preliminary round will be played at Orme's Hall, Soho Square. The semi-final ties, which will be 2000 points up, and the final tie, 3000 up, will be transferred to Thurston's, Leicester Square.

Major Fleming drew S. S. Christey, a former champion in the first round, and S. H. Fry drew F. Shepherd. J. Graham Symes, a former champion, drew a bye.

The professional championship begins April 5, when in the first heat of 8000 points up Tom Reece and Tom Newman will meet one another at the Burroughes Hall. The second heat brings H. W. Stevenson, the former champion, and Tom Aiken, the Scottish champion, together. In the third heat W. Smith meets the winner of the first heat, and in the fourth Claude Falkiner meets the winner of the second. The final game is over the full course of 16,000 up and will provide a new champion, seeing that Melbourne Inman, the present holder of the title, has not entered.

CAMBRIDGE CREW IS TO START PRACTICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—Tomorrow the Cambridge University crew will commence practice for the boat race with Oxford University and judging by the form shown at Paris when the Light Blues won the Inter-Allied eights, six of which crew are still available, and in the Trial Eight Race at Ely, Cambridge will be well represented.

Speaking quite generally the physique of the men is rather above the average, whilst the progress which has been made from last term is almost phenomenal and holds out great promise for the future. The most extraordinary thing about the trial eight race was that three men who were included only rowed in their college second boats in the "Mays" last term.

President Alfred Swann's task of picking his crew will not be an easy one, and with so many men with strong claims for inclusion it will probably be some time before anything approaching final order can be settled upon. He can easily pick one of the heaviest crews on record, but weight is not the only thing which has to be considered.

The athletes have done a very wise thing in forming the new club which will probably be called the "Alverstone Club" after the former Lord Chief Justice, who as Richard Webster was a fine athlete in his younger days and helped to found the inter-varsity sports. Men will have to reach a high standard to be eligible for membership but the president will be able to award colors to any man whom he considers to have shown really good all-round ability. The real point of the new club is that there will be some distinctive mark for the man who is good, but not quite good enough for his Blue. A member of the club will be on a "par" with, for instance, the rowing man who has been awarded his Leander colors, which give him a certain distinction on the river.

MANY CYCLE RACES HELD IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—More than 150 cycle race meetings took place in Germany during 1919, showing tremendous activity in at least one part of the world of sport. Saldow won the 100-kilometer championship of Germany in 1h. 19m. 49s., and in addition to this title took the grand prix of Hanover, and of Dresden over the same distance, and the 20, 30, and 50-kilometer championships of Saxony. In the 150-kilometer race at Dresden, Saldow's time was slightly better than in the race for the championship of Germany, 1h. 19m. 34s. In the 20-kilometer the time was 14m. 56s; in the 30-kilometer 23m. 9s; and in the 50-kilometer 38m. 42s.

While Saldow appears to be the best of the present long-distance cyclists, Rutt is the best of the sprinters, and holds the championship title for Germany, with Ostermeyer as runner up in that event, and winner of the grand prix of Saxony.

Over the 100-kilometer distance there is more talent apparently than at the shorter distances, and good men are available in Stellbruik: the Prussian champion, Stellbring, the holder of the grand prix of Magdeburg and Whittig, who won the Berlin grand prix.

REDS LET MITCHELL GO

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pitcher A. R. Mitchell was today sold by the Cincinnati Nationals to the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League. The purchase price was not disclosed.

BROOKES NAMED TENNIS CAPTAIN

Famous International Player Leads Australasia in Defense of Davis International Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—N. E. Brookes has been appointed captain of the Australasian lawn tennis team which will meet England in the challenge round of the Davis cup contest the middle of this month in Sydney. The Australasian championships will be played from January 21 to January 26, inclusive.

In view of the nearness of the Davis cup contest, the state championships of Victoria and the interstate matches between this State and New South Wales were full of interest, and the final stage of the interstate rivalry was watched by between 4000 and 5000 people.

The feature of the championship meeting was the defeat of Brookes by G. L. Patterson, the young officer who, with Brookes, won the national doubles championship of the United States. The score was 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

The doubles championship which followed shortly after was remarkable for the spectacular play of Hawkes and Wertheim, two young players, who took the first two sets from Brookes and Patterson 6—3, 8—6, outplaying the two internationals. The latter then rallied, and playing together with determination and skill, wore down their opponents and took the three last sets 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Hawkes was easily the best of the four in the first two sets, and in every department showed himself a master. Later he lost length.

Although New South Wales was defeated by 12 rubbers, 28 sets, 247 games, to 9 rubbers, 20 sets, and 236 games, the visitors played brilliant tennis, Brookes and Patterson requiring all their skill to stop the Welsh attack. Anderson (New South Wales) caught Brookes in the singles when the champion was not at his best, and by fine tennis defeated him by 2 sets to 1, the second being a love set against Brookes. Anderson and Patterson had a fine match, in which, though beaten in straight sets, Anderson forced the second set to 6—8, 14 fast games.

The display made by young players was generally commented on as a sign that Australian tennis is maintaining its high standard, and that the public schools play a very fine part in fostering the game was shown by the fact that all four in the final of the Victorian doubles championship came from public schools.

The performance in interstate tennis of the young Geelong College boy, Hawkes, was a sure indication that Brookes and Patterson must look to their laurels. In the singles, Hawkes won both his matches. In the doubles against New South Wales, Hawkes and Wertheim fought hard, and though twice defeated, after hard contests, they came back brilliantly at a critical stage, and by defeating Pockley and Neil assured Victoria an easy victory.

Anderson and Hawkes stood out by their fine play and may yet represent Australasia against America, especially if Brookes steps out after the present Davis cup contest, a possible development. Anderson has a strong fast service, excellent ground strokes, and a powerful drive. Hawkes plays fast and skillful tennis, his placing being magnificent and his service accurate and deadly; he tosses his way out of a tight corner with a coolness and accuracy unusual in a beginner. At present he is at his best in a three-set match.

GERMAN FOOTBALL CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—German football teams have appeared in Switzerland recently, a team from Hanover having already undertaken a short tour under the association code. In a match against Blue Stars they won with difficulty but later against St. Gall they were beaten. An inter-city game between Berne and Basel was drawn.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STRIKE'S EFFECT ON THE RAILROADS

Fewer Transportation Companies Earn Their Government Guarantees in Month of November Than for Some Time

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The statement that the government deficit from railroad operation during November would be approximately $64,500,000, a low record for 1919, was somewhat larger than earlier estimates had forecast. A glance at the November earnings statements of the individual roads as they came to hand indicated a sharp turnabout to net earnings, and led to the belief that the combined earnings of all roads for that month would show up unfavorably as compared with the preceding months of 1919.

The poor showing made by the roads in November was due almost entirely to the coal strike and its effect upon transportation.

Fewer roads in November earned their guarantee than for a number of months past. Of the prominent roads only five, Michigan Central, Atchison, Pere Marquette, Pan Handle, and Norfolk & Western, earned net equal to their guarantee in November. In October more than 15 of the larger systems more than equaled their guarantee.

Some Nearly Reach Mark

Texas & Pacific, which earned its guarantee for a number of months running, failed to do so in November. It might be stated, however, that there were several roads that came within a few thousand dollars of equaling their guarantee in November, among which might be mentioned Kansas City Southern, New York Central, Omaha, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Lackawanna.

A number of roads reported a deficit in their November net, which was their first deficit in a number of months. Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Seaboard, Reading, Rock Island, Chesapeake & Ohio, Western Maryland and Missouri, Kansas & Texas were in that class.

Prominent Roads' Showing

Just what a number of the prominent roads did toward earning their government guarantee in November is shown in the following table:

	Actual Net	Govt. Guarantee
Atchison	$4,970,078	$3,567,000
Atlantic Coast Line	459,190	828,828
Baltimore & Ohio	513,146	2,502,924
Boston & Maine	789,840	271,790
C. B. & Q.	1,621,843	2,782,507
Chic. Gt. Western	37,694	246,124
C. M. & St. Paul	329,202	2,328,898
Chic. No. Western	23,061	1,947,022
Chic. Rock Island	*381,983	1,323,000
Chic. M. & Omaha	*430,324	1,102,249
Delaware & Hudson	*9,796	617,929
Erie	17,017	1,310,756
Great Northern	60,115	2,397,000
Illinois Central	*470,948	1,378,393
Kansas City Southern	242,417	268,058
Louisville & Nashville	473,431	1,442,541
Lackawanna	1,029,573	1,312,456
Lehigh Valley	943,436	175,186
Michigan Central	1,064,084	675,477
Missouri Pacific	*149,485	1,183,901
M. K. & T.	*9,128	539,634
Minn. & St. Louis	83,890	219,788
New York Central	4,021,408	4,650,000
Northern Pacific	719,052	2,510,839
N. Y. Chic. & St. L.	159,099	184,905
New Haven	753,714	1,405,594
Norfolk & Western	2,254,141	1,720,075
Omaha	340,437	411,232
Pennsylvania, Lines E	*6,250,719	4,281,534
Pennsylvania, Lines W	*525,248	1,262,895
Pere Marquette	485,519	312,350
Pan Handle	2,254,141	1,720,075
Reading	*323,292	1,322,361
Seaboard	*142,015	576,669
Texas & Pacific	211,992	342,288
Union Pacific	2,411,980	3,201,342
Wabash	102,090	488,148
West Maryland	*30,469	256,633

*Deficit.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1919	Increase
Fourth week Dec.	$549,678	*$1,163,703
For 12 months	14,113,475	*4,484,493

*Decrease.

BRITAIN'S COTTON TRADE

LONDON, England—Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain in 1919 were valued at £190,000,000, an increase of £40,500,000 over 1918. Exports of manufactured cotton in 1919 were £241,000,000, a gain of £60,750,000 over the previous year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	57½	58¾	57½	58
Am Car & Fy	139	140⅞	139	140
Am Int Corp	114¾	116	114¾	116
Am Loco	101	102½	100⅞	101⅞
Am Smelters	69½	70⅜	69½	69¾
Am Sugar	140	141¾	138¼	138¼
Am Tel & Tel	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
Am Woolen	161½	163⅛	158	160
Anaconda	63⅜	63⅝	62⅞	63½
A G & W I	171	172	170	170½
Atchison	84½	84½	84½	84½
Bald Loco	116½	117¾	115	116⅞
B & O	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½
Beth Steel B	98¼	99⅞	98	98⅝
Can Pacific	133¼	133¼	132½	132½
Cent Leather	102	103⅛	101¾	102¾
Chandler	129	129¾	127	129
Chi, M & St P	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
Chino	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼
Cuba Cane	53½	54½	53	53
Crucible Steel	214	217¾	212½	216
Corn Products	87	87¼	86½	87⅛
Cuba Cane pfd	85	85	85	85
Endicott Johns	143¼	145⅛	143	143
Fisk	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45¼
Gen Electric	169	170½	169	170¼
Gen Motors	333	338	333	336½
Goodrich	82	83	82	82½
Inspiration	60¼	60¾	60⅛	60¾
Int Paper	85¾	86½	84¾	85½
Kennecott	32	32¼	31¾	32¼
Max Motor	33⅜	34½	33⅜	33½
Marine	48⅜	49¼	48	48⅜
Marine pfd	110¾	111¼	110¼	110¾
Mex Pet	208¼	213¼	205	211½
Midvale	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	50⅜
Mo Pacific	25¾	25¾	25½	25½
N Y Central	69⅝	69⅞	69½	69⅞
N Y, N H & H	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
No Pacific	80¼	80½	80⅛	80⅛
Pan Am Pet	102	104	100¾	103⅝
Pan Am Pet B	99⅛	100¼	98¾	100¼
Penn	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
Pierce-Arrow	78½	80	78½	78½
Reading	76½	76½	76½	76½
Rep Iron & Steel	117	120⅝	116⅜	119
Royal Dutch N Y	103½	107½	103⅜	105
Remington Type	88¾	94	88	92½
Studebaker	111¼	112¼	110¼	111⅜
Sinclair	46	47¼	46	46⅞
So Pacific	102½	103	102⅝	103
Texas Co	221½	222	219	222
Trans Oil	36⅞	36⅞	35½	36⅛
Texas & Pacific	41	41	41	41
Union Pacific	123	123	122½	122⅞
U S Ind Alco	111¾	114½	111	113¼
U S Rubber	138⅞	140½	137½	137⅞
U S Smelting	73	74	73	74
U S Steel	106¼	107¾	105⅝	106
Utah Copper	78⅞	78⅞	77¼	78
Westinghouse	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾
Willys-Overland	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30½

Total sales 785,600 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	100.00	100.00	99.90	99.90
Lib 1st 4s	93.30	93.30	93.20	93.20
Lib 2d 4s	92.10	92.10	91.90	92.00
Lib 1st 4¼s	93.50	93.60	93.40	93.50
Lib 2d 4¼s	92.50	92.60	92.20	92.50
Lib 3d 4¼s	94.68	94.76	94.62	94.76
Lib 4th 4¼s	92.78	92.78	92.44	92.66
Vict 4¾s	99.08	99.18	99.06	99.18
Vict 3¾s	99.08	99.10	99.04	99.10

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96⅜	96½	96⅜	96⅞
City of Bordeaux 6s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
City of Lyons 6s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
City of Marseilles 6s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
City of Paris 6s	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92¾
Un King 5½s 1921	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96¾
Un King 5½s 1922	95⅛	95⅛	95	95
Un King 5½s 1929	95¼	95½	95⅛	95¼
Un King 5½s 1937	90⅜	90⅜	90	90¼

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97⅛	..	⅜
A A Ch com	*92	..	1⅛
Am Wool com	*160	..	½
Am Zinc	17¼b	..	..
Am Zinc pfd	56½b	..	..
Arizona Com	14⅜	..	⅜
Booth Fish	13b	..	..
Boston Elev	66	..	..
Boston & Me	35	..	½
Butte & Sup	*26¼	¼	..
Cal & Ariz	65⅛	..	⅞
Cal & Hecla	400	..	..
Copper Range	47	⅛	..
Davis-Daly	13¾	..	¼
East Butte	15⅜	..	⅛
East Mass	20	..	..
Fairbanks	82½	..	..
Granby	*55	..	½
Gorton-Pew	29½	..	..
Gray & Davis	47½	..	½
Greene-Can	*37	..	..
I Creek com	45	..	..
Isle Royale	26	..	..
Lake Copper	4¼	..	..
Mass Gas	75¾	¾	..
May-Old Colony	108¾	..	..
Miami	25¼	¼	..
Mohawk	70½	¾	..
Mullins Body	49⅞	..	..
N Y, N H & H	26⅞	..	⅛
North Butte	17⅝	..	⅛
Old Dominion	36½	..	1
Osceola	56	..	..
Parish & Bing	46½	¾	..
Pond Creek	26	..	..
Root & Van Der	53¾	¼	..
Stewart	47¾	..	¼
Swift & Co	131	1⅛	..
United Fruit	200	..	..
United Shoe	48½	..	¼
U S Smelting	74	..	..

*New York quotation.

ILLINOIS BANK CALL

CHICAGO, Illinois—The State Auditor has issued a call for the condition of Illinois state banks as of December 31.

DE BEERS ACTIVE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England — Irregularity characterized the trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday. There was a general disposition to wait for the decision of the railway men on the government's wage offer.

Home rails were flabby. After selling off, the oil group rallied. Shell Transports were 11 11-16 and Mexican Eagle 10⅛. Rubber and industrial descriptions were weaker in spots.

The diamond group was strong with De Beers Consolidated the most in favor on rumors that there will be a splitting of shares. There was profit-taking in Kaffirs. The gilt-edged section was firmer on easier rates for money.

MODERATE GAINS IN STOCK MARKET

Moderate net price gains were recorded yesterday in the New York stock market. Some good advances were earlier recorded, but afterward there was a mild reaction, and a good part of the advances were lost. Fluctuations at no time were large, however. U. S. Steel, which was up more than a point at one time, closed unchanged. Republic Steel had a net gain of 3, Royal Dutch 1, Mexican Petroleum 2⅜, General Motors 1½, Crucible 1¼, Baldwin 1⅛, and American International 1¼.

On the Boston exchange, Swift gained 1, Shawmut 1⅛, and Ohio Body 1¼.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1630	1660
Buckeye Pipe	94	98
Continental Oil	570	590
Crescent Pipe	34	38
Eureka Pipe	145	150
Galena Signal com	87	92
International Pet	70½	71½
Northern Pipe	102	107
Ohio Oil	387	392
Penn-Mex Fuel	77	82
Prairie O & G	680	690
Prairie Pipe	270	275
Solar Refining	360	380
Southern Pipe	163	168
South Penn	330	340
S O of Cal	330	335
S O of Ind	740	755
S O of Kan	675	725
S O of Neb	530	560
S O of N J	733	738
S O of N Y	449	453
Union Tank	128	132
S O old stock (all on)	2583	

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Allied Packers	34	36
Amer Safety Razor	16⅞	17⅛
Caledonia	34	35
Carib	48	49
Cons Copper	5⅛	5⅜
Cosden & Co	9¾	10
Gilliland Oil	59¾	60
General Asphalt	118	120
Guffey Gillespie	37	37½
Heyden Chem	5½	5¾
Island Oil	5⅞	6⅛
Loew	21½	22
Midwest Refining	169	172
Montgomery Ward	39	39½
No Am P & P	5¾	5⅞
Retail Candy	18	18½
Ryann Pet	4⅜	4½
Salt Creek	49	50
Simms Petrol	67	67½
Tropical Oil	23	23¼
United States Stm	3⅞	4
White Oil	48	48¼

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
January	37.95	38.10	37.40	38.10
March	36.00	36.50	35.70	36.49
May	34.40	34.95	34.37	34.92
July	32.85	33.32	32.58	33.32
October	30.20	30.50	30.03	30.50

Spots 39.00, down 25 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
January	39.40	39.80	39.40	39.75
March	37.10	37.74	36.98	37.74
May	35.10	35.77	35.10	35.77

DIVIDENDS

The Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York in 1919 turned over a total of 44,010,110 shares, compared with 29,553,310 in 1918.

The Middle States Oil Corporation declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent, payable February 28 to holders of record February 20.

The Commonwealth Edison Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable February 2 to stock of record January 15.

The directors of Swift International have declared an interim dividend of $1.20 a share, payable February 20 to holders of record January 20.

The United Eastern Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 21 cents a share, payable January 28 to stock of record January 10.

The Borden Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $4 a share on the common stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 31.

The Western Pacific Railroad declared a dividend of $1 a share, similar to last quarter, on the preferred stock, payable January 23 to stock of record January 16.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 17.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 14 to stock of record February 5.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 20.

The Emerson Brantingham Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 2 to stock of record January 16.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable February 2 to stock of record January 23.

The directors of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $8 and an extra dividend of $8 a share, payable January 15. Six months ago an extra dividend of $7 was paid with the regular dividend of $8 a share.

The American Light & Traction Company declared the usual quarterly cash dividends of 2½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, and a dividend on the common stock at the rate of 2½ shares on every 100 shares of common outstanding, all payable February 2 to holders of record January 15.

The American Radiator Company has declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common and of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common stock dividends are payable March 31 to holders of record March 22. The preferred stock dividend will be paid on February 16 to holders of record February 7.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK LOANS

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Federal Reserve Bank announced yesterday another advance in bank acceptances for the 30 and 60-day periods, the new purchase rate being 4⅞ per cent, a raise of one-eighth per cent. This action, it was stated, has no connection with the statement issued at Washington by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, recommending the reduction of "unessential" loans.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE

CHICAGO, Illinois—A Chicago Stock Exchange membership has been sold for $8000, compared with the last sale for $10,000.

The Edison Electric Illuminating COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 123

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. has been declared, payable February 2, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1920.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, January 2, 1920.

GENERAL MOTORS' NEW CAPITAL

WILMINGTON, Delaware — At the special meeting of the General Motors Corporation stockholders a resolution by the board of directors authorizing a change in the capitalization of the company was ratified. There were represented 1,930,448 shares, of which 1,345,838 were common, 489,770 debenture, and 94,840 preferred.

The new capitalization of the General Motors Corporation will consist of the following authorized amounts: 200,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $100; 900,000 shares of debenture stock, par value $100; 5,000,000 shares of 7 per cent debenture stock, par value $100; 50,000,000 shares of common stock without a par value.

NEW DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Although the British Cotton Industry Research Association has appointed Dr. A. W. Crossley, F. R. S., C. M. G., director of research, several months will probably elapse before he is able to take up his new duties. Since 1914 Dr. Crossley has been professor of chemistry at London University, and he is a doctor of science of Manchester University and a doctor of physics of Wurzburg. He did important work during the war at the Porton experimental station, where he was commandant and superintendent of experiments. It was for distinguished services in that connection that he was made a C. M. G.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $1.32, an advance of ¾ cent.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 76⅞d., unchanged.

NATIONAL BANK CALL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31.

TEXAS OIL PRODUCTION

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—The production of crude oil in Texas during 1919 aggregated 90,000,000 barrels, compared with 40,000,000 barrels in 1918, according to The Derrick.

SHORTAGE OF STEEL BARS

LONDON, England—A dispatch from Cardiff, Wales, says that several tin plate mills have been compelled to shut down because of a shortage of steel bars.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Saxon state railways showed a deficit of 300,000,000 marks for last year.

The production of sugar in Germany in 1919 shows a decrease of 30.2 compared with 1918. Vast quantities of beets have not yet been uncovered. It is estimated 100,000,000 pounds are still buried in Silesia.

The Anglo-American, Shell Transport & Trading, British Mexican Petroleum and the British Petroleum companies are building storage tanks for oil along the Mersey River, planning to make Liverpool one of the largest oil-supplying ports in England. Pipe lines and oil-carrying barges are also being constructed as part of the program.

Bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Board who met at Washington, failed to take final action on the question of interest rates on bank balances. A call has been issued for a second conference at Chicago January 23, to be attended by three representatives from each federal reserve district. The purpose is to consider the whole question of interest on balances in order that some mutually satisfactory basis may be agreed upon.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6, sterling 60-day bills 3.73⅝, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.73⅝, commercial 60-day bills 3.73⅛, demand 3.76, cables 3.76¾. Francs demand 11.05, cables 11.03. Guilders demand 37⅞, cables 37 9-16. Lire demand 13.40, cables 13.38. Marks demand 2.03, cables 2.04. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7 bid. Call money easy, high 7, low 6, ruling rate 7, closing bid 6, offered at 7, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4⅞.

WOOL AUCTION SOMEWHAT DULL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Yesterday's government wool auction, the first day of the third series, was not looked forward to with much interest on the part of dealers. The lots offered were considered too small for much enthusiasm to be shown as, to obtain anything like a good quantity of wool, a number of lots would have to be procured, with the risk of the various parcels not blending.

It was not surprising, therefore, that bidding was not as brisk as heretofore. Prices obtained were not regarded as too high, and in the first 40 lots six or seven were withdrawn.

The market seemed to lack the lead usually given by the big Philadelphia dealer, who was not present yesterday.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
January	1.39⅞	1.40⅜	1.39¼	1.39½
May	1.36⅜	1.37¼	1.35½	1.35⅝
July	1.35¼	1.35⅝	1.33¾	1.33⅞
Oats—				
May	.84¾	.85½	.84⅝	.84½
July	.77½	.78¼	.77⅝	.77½a
Pork—				
January	....	....	....	37.00a
May	....	38.50	37.90	38.10a
Lard—				
January	....	23.75	23.60	23.70
May	24.70	24.80	24.60	24.70
July	....	....	....	24.95

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: Lake Superior 20⅞, Phila Co pfd 34½, Phila Elect 25¼, Phila Rap Tr 27¾.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

The earning statements of many power and light companies show that the peak of their difficulties has been reached and passed. Continuous improvement should be noted from now on.

We offer the bonds of several companies having great security and an impressive record of earnings.

To yield 6%—7½%

Full information Supplied Upon Request

E. S. EMERSON & CO

60 State Street, Boston

Investment Possibilities of French Government Bonds

Although the newspapers have been running almost daily articles and editorials regarding foreign exchange rates, many Americans have overlooked the opportunities open to them to invest in foreign government securities at the most attractive prices ever known, because of the exchange rates.

For instance, the French Government 4% Loan of 1917 can be purchased by us at a price which would yield a profit of about 100% on the principal should exchange return to normal, and a profit of over 150 per cent should the bonds sell at par and exchange be normal. Such a situation commands attention.

For further particulars write for our Circular Letter No. C-55.

CHANDLER, WILBOR & CO.

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185 Devonshire Street, Boston

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An Endorser For Every 1920 Debtor

That is what the American's Unlimited Policy of Credit Insurance becomes when applied to your business. Think of the saving, the credit losses prevented, the profits protected. Such a broad *service* will start your New Year right.

You can buy the American's Credit Insurance Policy on an absolutely economic basis. If you are a manufacturer or wholesaler, we will guarantee to prevent, else pay, your bad debt losses beyond the normal loss inherent in your business, whatever the aggregate amount of such covered losses.

An inquiry will bring you interesting and valuable statistics without any obligation upon your part. Let us hear from you.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK E. M. TREAT, President

Agencies in the principal cities throughout the United States

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TO YIELD 7.80%

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

(A Massachusetts Company)

To Operate

HOTEL TOURAINE
PARKER HOUSE
YOUNG'S HOTEL

BOSTON, MASS.

CAPITALIZATION

First Preferred 7% Cumulative Sinking Fund, par $100 . . .	$500,000
Dividends Quarterly, March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1	
Second Preferred 10% Participating, par $25	$625,000
Dividends June 1 and December 1	
Common, par $10	$275,000

First National Bank of Boston, Transfer Agent

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

These Hotels have been in continuous operation for from twenty to forty-four years—Young's Hotel having been in business since 1876—and have gained a country-wide reputation for high standard of service.

The active management, which for many years has been responsible for this reputation, is financially interested in the Company.

EARNINGS

The earnings of the Company for the year 1919, after operating expenses, taxes, etc., will show First Preferred dividends over 7½ times earned, and the Second Preferred dividends 2½ times earned.

SINKING FUND AND PREFERRED STOCK PROVISIONS

Under the Sinking Fund provisions, it is estimated that the total issue of First Preferred stock will be retired in less than seven years. This stock may be called on any dividend date at 104 and accrued dividend, increasing 1% each year until the price reaches 110 and accrued dividend. During the life of the First Preferred stock the Common stock can never receive more than 20% in annual dividends.

The Second Preferred stock receives dividends up to 10% per annum, and through its participating feature may receive up to 14% while any of the First Preferred stock is outstanding, and up to 20% thereafter.

We offer for subscription, "when, as and if issued, and received by us" blocks consisting of

1 share 7% First Preferred
5 shares 10% Participating Second Preferred

PRICE PER BLOCK: $250 AND DIVIDENDS ON BOTH ISSUES

at which price the net yield on the investment will be 7.80%.

All subscriptions subject to reduction, refusal or allotment

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS. READING, PA. WILKES-BARRE, PA.

This information and these statistics have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate, and, though we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we ourselves have acted in our purchase and valuation of the securities.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 7

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—L. O. Hoffman of Cottrell & Leonard; Touraine.
Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Clauss of Clauss Bros.; United States.
Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. L. Quri of Empire Shoe Co.; United States.
Atlanta, Ga.—M. A. Edison; Essex.
Austin, Texas—S. Haber of F. & H. Shoe Co.; United States.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels of R. Jandorff & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—M. and M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler and E. S. Cohen of Cohen & Adler Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—Simon Adler of Frank & Adler; Brunswick.
Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Bresbau; United States.
Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Carroll of Carroll & Adams Co.; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—J. Mankowitz; United States.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Schenthal of H. Pretzfelder Co.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—E. R. Meyers; United States.
Baltimore, Md.—R. E. Tubman of R. E. Tubman Co.; Touraine.
Bridgeport, Conn.—H. Sherman; United States.
Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Faucett of Faucett & Peaveir & Co.; Touraine.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. King of King Bros.; Touraine.
Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. Fox of G. W. Farnham Shoe Co.; Adams.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Goldstein of H. Goldstein & Co.; Essex.
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olson; United States.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgain of Betterton & Wallace; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex
Chicago, Ill.—E. H. Levy and F. W. Yorkey of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—T. W. James; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—L. F. Thompson; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. R. Wyatt of Montgomery Ward Co.; 77 Summer Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio—E. E. & I. Altman of Altman & Ninces; United States.
Cincinnati, Ohio—N. Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Touraine.
Cleveland, Ohio—C. F. Wentzell of Adams & Ford.; United States.
Columbia, S. C.—C. Chaplin; United States.
Detroit, Mich.—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Duluth, Minn.—C. H. Deppe of Duluth Glass Block Store Co.; United States.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—A. W. Rothchilds of Specialty Shoe Company; Thorndike.
Fresno, Cal.—W. W. Killen of Radin & Kamp; United States.
Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo of Fernandez Valdes & Co.; United States.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. G. Renick of National Suit & Cloak Co.; Thorndike.
Keokuk, Iowa—H. W. Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros. Co.; United States.
Keokuk, Iowa—A. C. Larson of Bode Larson Co.; United States.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Ray Brown and R. P. Alderson of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Lebanon, Pa.—W. L. Molly of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; United States.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Erwin Phillips Shoe Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—F. S. Spangler of Gunnerson Shoe Co.; Avery.
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Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum Bros.; Lenox.
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Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Touraine.
Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Nashville, Tenn.—M. and H. Cohen of Sam Cohen & Co.; Touraine.
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New York City—E. A. Heard of C. B. Rouss; Touraine.
New York City—J. W. Hurst of Claflin Thayer & Co.; Essex.
New York City — W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.
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Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. Co.; United States.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of Lang Shoe Co.; Essex.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. MacDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
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Portsmouth, Ohio—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
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Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.
Zanesville, Ohio—J. N. Farmer of W. B. Cosgrove Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

LAND RULES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With railway extensions being proposed, the work of the Town Planning and Rural Development Office of the provincial government is increasing. Under the act creating the office, no land can be subdivided for the purpose of a new town site unless in accordance with plans prepared by the local authority or by the Minister of Municipal Affairs in case local authorities have not adopted town planning rules. In the days before the regulations of the subdivision of lands, town sites were often located without any connection between the streets of the town sites and the road allowances, and seldom with more than one means of access. Under present regulations the town site must be connected by a roadway with at least two road allowances which bound the section on which the town site is located.

STANDARD WOOL PRICES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—"To what extent does the high price being paid sheep raisers for wool, enter into the high cost of clothing?" This is the question asked and answered by W. W. Thomson, director of cooperative organizations in the provincial Department of Agriculture. According to his reckoning, the wool grower is not to blame for the high cost of clothing, and he quotes statistics in support of his contention. The cost of wool in an all-wool suit selling from $65 to $75, he says, is $5.27 for a good grade of wool to $7.37 for the very finest western wool. The weight of cloth ranges from 10 to 18 ounces a yard. The average medium weight winter suit is made up of goods weighing 14 ounces to the yard. At three and a half yards to the suit, the cloth in the entire garment would weigh 49 ounces or slightly over three pounds.

In the manufacture of worsted all-wool cloth it requires one and a quarter pounds of scoured wool to produce one pound of cloth, so that to make all the cloth in the suit it would take 61¼ ounces of scoured wool. On November 15 western wool, he says, sold on the Boston market from 70 cents to $1.90 per pound. The finer the wool the higher the price. Between the coarsest wool and the finest wool there is a medium grade known as "three-eighths blood." This is a general purpose wool suitable for the manufacture of men's or women's dress goods. This grade of wool, says Mr. Thomson, is selling in Boston at between $1.25 and $1.36 per scoured pound, which at $1.36 is equal to 8½ cents an ounce. As 62 ounces of scoured wool are required to make the entire suit, then the cost of the wool in the suit is $5.27.

TORONTO FIRMS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Six Toronto manufacturing firms have been fined $20 and costs in the local police court for breach of the Statistics Act in failing to comply with requests from the Industrial Census, Ottawa, for detailed information covering their operations required by law. In 1917, Mr. J. H. Stitt, an official of the Bureau of Statistics, stated that 34,000 establishments sent in reports, all of which had proved of inestimable value, and he could not understand why certain manufacturers had failed to file their returns this year. He laid emphasis upon the fact that "every day the information collected was used by newspapers and advertising agencies, by trade commissioners, by members of Parliament, and by the Canadian Manufacturers Association for the development of production and trade."

DRUG RESTRICTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the summer session of the Canadian Parliament, an act amending the Opium and Drug Act was passed, in which it was provided that it should come into force on a day fixed by proclamation by the Governor-General. The act has now been called into effect by an extra of the Canada Gazette, and it provides that imports into Canada or exports from Canada of coca leaves, cocaine, or any of their salts or preparations, or opium alkaloids or their salts or preparations, shall only be allowed by license from the minister in charge of the federal Department of Health. Any one guilty of an infraction of the amendment of the act is liable to a fine not exceeding $1000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

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GENTLEMAN desires situation part time as companion or similar work. Q 33, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

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CHGO. PUB. HOUSE has opening for copy edit., pf. rdr., indexer, typist. R 49, The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Certificate of Limited Partnership. We, the undersigned, having formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 71 of the Revised Laws, do hereby certify as follows:—FIRST. The firm name under which the business of the partnership is to be conducted is E. M. Hamlin & Co. The partnership hereby formed lawfully succeeds to the business of the former firm of E. M. Hamlin & Co. and has obtained the consent of the members of such firm or their legal representatives to the use of the name of such firm. SECOND. The place within which the partnership is to be located or established is the City of Boston in The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. THIRD. The names and respective places of residence of all the general and special partners are as follows:—Edward M. Hamlin, 496 Commonwealth Av., Boston; Willard B. Hamlin, 3 Cedar Road, Medford; Russell E. Hamlin, 496 Commonwealth Av., Boston; Alexander M. Berger, 74 Harvard Av., Allston; L. Fred Sanborn, 77 Waban Hill Road North, Chestnut Hill, Newton. The said Edward M. Hamlin, Willard B. Hamlin, Russell E. Hamlin and Alexander M. Berger are the general partners and the said L. Fred Sanborn is the special partner. FOURTH. The amount of capital which the said L. Fred Sanborn as special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) in actual cash payment. FIFTH. The general nature of the business to be transacted is Bankers and Brokers. SIXTH. The time when the partnership is to commence is the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and the time when it is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and twenty. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereto signed our names, this second day of January in the year nineteen hundred and twenty. EDWARD M. HAMLIN, RUSSELL E. HAMLIN, WILLARD B. HAMLIN, ALEXANDER M. BERGER, L. FRED SANBORN. THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Suffolk, ss. January 2, 1920. Then personally appeared the above-named Edward M. Hamlin, Willard B. Hamlin, Russell E. Hamlin, Alexander M. Berger and L. Fred Sanborn and severally acknowledged the foregoing certificate by them subscribed to be their free act and deed. Before me, CLARENCE TICHELL, Justice of the Peace.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Steel Age

The steel age may truly be said to have had its inception in the invention of Sir Henry Bessemer; for, while steel was known before his discovery, it was produced only by hand-labor, thus classing it as a luxury. The great value of Bessemer's discovery, therefore, lies in the fact that he gave to the world an inexpensive process by which an invaluable article could be produced. To this discovery is due one of the greatest industrial revolutions of modern times, which made possible our huge locomotives, the rails over which they speed, with an endurance of 23 times that of an iron rail, the dreadnaughts, the ordnance of modern warfare, the immense steel bridges, and the sky-scrapers.

Napoleon III, Emperor of France, was searching for an improved material for the making of artillery, and the problem attracted the attention of Henry Bessemer, who determined to experiment along the lines of adding a small quantity of steel, then a hand-made product, to the regular commercial cast iron. This was by no means his first invention, for, 22 years before, when a youth of 20, he had invented a die for use by the British Stamp Office, by which thousands of pounds a year could be saved. For this he had expected fame and fortune, but received neither. However, he learned from this experience the necessity of safeguarding his inventions, so that he might receive a just reward for his labors.

Experiments along the line he now proposed were costly, and Bessemer was not rich; therefore, it might be said that the discovery of cheap steel began with his discovery of a bronze powder for use in gold printing, as the factory which he established for the making of this product was so successful that it furnished him with the means for carrying on his steel experiments, until the latter began to yield an income. At the time Bessemer, stimulated by Napoleon's interest in the subject, set out to see what he could do with cast iron, the steel then manufactured being produced by a slow and tedious method, at a cost ranging up to £70 a ton. Following out his plan of adding a small amount of this metal to cast iron, he produced a material from which he cast a small gun as a model. This he exhibited to Napoleon III, and was given permission to erect a furnace at the government works at Ruelle, France, of sufficient size to cast a 10-ton gun. Returning to England to make the necessary preparations, and while turning the project over and over in his mind, the idea came to him of arriving at the same result by a simple process, that of driving a current of air through the molten mass of iron. This he did with astonishing results, for he found that, by this process, he could transform cast iron into a metal resembling steel in a half hour; whereas, by the slow process of hand-labor, a day and a half would be consumed.

Further experiments were necessary, and on a much larger scale, before he could claim a discovery; therefore, secure from all intruders in his bronze-powder factory, he built the necessary equipment and proceeded with his work. The commotion which occurred in the molten iron, when the blast of air was first turned on it, was most surprising to Bessemer, for he had practically no knowledge of chemistry and was not prepared for the miniature volcanic eruption that took place which converted the slag and white-hot metal into a good quality of steel.

"What all this meant," writes Bessemer in his autobiography; "what a perfect revolution it threatened in every iron-making district in the world, was fully grasped by my mind as I gazed on that glowing ingot, the mere thought of which almost overwhelmed me for the time."

The use of air and steam had been tried before, but never in the same manner. Bessemer's plan was to introduce the air in such a manner as not to lower the temperature of the mass, and this he did by introducing the air by means of a small clay tube. Much to his joy, it was found that the air, when thus introduced, instead of lowering the temperature, greatly increased it.

Little was known about the chemistry of iron at this time, so Bessemer's ignorance is not surprising; but his lack of knowledge along this line cost him dear, for he placed the produce on the market without realizing an important thing in its make-up, that the iron from which the steel is made must have certain characteristics. Not knowing this, when he first conducted his experiments, he ordered no particular kind of pig iron, but stated merely, "any old thing will do, so long as it is pig iron." A variety known as "Blænavon" was sent him, which happened to be of just the composition needed, and his experiments with this were so successful that they created great interest. In this simple manner, he produced a metal so tough and strong that it was nothing short of marvelous to the iron-makers to whom he showed it in 1856, at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, after first having protected his discovery by adequate patents the previous year. The iron-workers immediately wanted to use the invention in their own works, and, after considerable bargaining, five of the foremost iron-workers in Great Britain were allowed to use the process in their own shops for the sum of £10,000 apiece, which sum was to be paid outright instead of in royalties. The iron-workers at once set to work to build converters and produce the new material, but one and all met with dismal failure. The steel which they produced was brittle, rotten and entirely worthless, whereupon they called Bessemer a rogue, a trickster, and a scoundrel who had deliberately set out to defraud his victims. Bessemer was astounded. He sent for more pig iron of the "Blænavon" type and repeated his experiments; the steel which he produced was as fine as that first made. Clearly the trouble was with the ingredients of the iron and not with the process, and this he definitely learned on ascertaining that each of the disappointed iron-workers had used a special brand of iron of a composition different from that of the metal he himself had used. This, however, he was not sure of until he found a chemist who could help him in his experiments. Aided by the chemist, Bessemer conducted experiment after experiment, until he had proved his point. Then he repurchased the licenses sold to the five iron-workers.

His experiments, during this time, had sorely taxed the income from his bronze-powder factory and, in order to buy back these licenses, Bessemer had to call upon his friends to help him. He wanted the licenses back for another reason, as he had learned by this time that he was parting with a most valuable discovery for a comparatively small sum; and, with his unrequited early efforts ever before him, he resolved to keep his hold on his patents and produce his own steel. Thus he established his works at Sheffield in 1858, and formed a quadruple partnership composed of W. D. Allen, R. Longsden, who formerly had been associated with him in London, and the Messrs. Galloway of Manchester.

The final success of Bessemer's process is due, in a great measure, to Robert Mushet, who discovered that, in order to make the steel malleable, a certain amount of carburet of manganese was necessary. Mushet's discovery was a valuable one but, not being a business man, he obtained practically nothing for it, and finally became dependent upon Bessemer's generosity, who settled the annuity of £300 upon him. Owing to the early failure of production among the five iron-workers, Bessemer's invention was received with considerable apathy; but the fact that he could produce steel at a saving of £20 to £30 a ton made an impression at last, and tremendous demands were made on his works at Sheffield; so much so that, in the following 12 years, Bessemer's four partners received their original capital back 57-fold.

At a later date, Bessemer was knighted; not for his discovery of steel, which earned him the title of "Captain of Modern Civilization," but for his invention of the die which saved the British Stamp Office £100,000 a year.

The Cloud

The silver silent water
Was still as still could be,
A monstrous cloud, like a coal black veil,
Was hanging over the sea.
Somewhere behind the coal black veil
Was the hidden, golden sun.
I said: "I know the sun is there,
I know the night is done."

Dugouts in Colombia

The natives in the interior of Colombia, South America, still use the picturesque dugout, carved from a single log, to convey their produce to market.—From Popular Mechanics.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?"

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat"

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat,
Where have you been?"
"I've been to London,
To see the Queen."

"Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat,
What did you there?"
"I frightened a little mouse,
Under her chair."

Fireside Hours

Bag Decoration

Everybody seems to like cheerful things nowadays; even the bags that swing from our arms have taken care not to be left behind in this respect. They are either like the courtiers of the olden days, bedecked in gold and silver, brocade and embroidery, or they amuse themselves by trying to look like the contents of a color box, set out for our benefit, as we catch glimpses of them against the gray background of the pavement.

All bags look handsome, when made of bits of plain silk, satin, velvet or brocade, and outlined or trimmed with dull gold braid; and the same braid, mounted upon a double strip of the material, makes an excellent, strong handle, which may be long or short, according to the shape of the bag. Of course, these brocade and gold bags are "grown-up" looking affairs; and, for a change, it is nice to make some of the bright "flower garden" description.

Round or oblong bags are smart, if carried out in striped silk, with the stripes going round; and sometimes a plain band at the top shows off the striped material splendidly, helping to use up "scraps" which the fireside worker may pull out of the family "scrap box." An uncommon bag, made in this way, had the top part of thick, yellow stockingette, left over from a "jumper," and the lower part of black stockingette, buttonholed on to the yellow before the bag was seamed up; the top line, where the black and the yellow met, was jagged like the peaks of mountains, and a band of roughly darned stitches of blue wool, about three inches deep, wound round the bag, just above the great yellow and black wool tassel, looking just like curious waves.

Another pretty way of decorating these bags is to cut out bits of bright cloth or velour, in the shape of exceedingly simple flowers and leaves, and stitch or buttonhole them round like a wreath. Against a dark background, such as black velvet, these wreaths are charming; and, if you don't happen to have a lot of different colors, one, if it is only bright enough and if you make your flowers bold enough, will look just as well.

Then frilled bags give a chance for all sorts of merry effects, and are quite easy to do, after a little practice. A delightful one of gray shot silk, oblong, and large, was covered with crescent-shaped frills, following the curved line of the bag. These frills were of deep petunia, soft mauve, and dull blue silk, put on alternately, and each was finished off with a tiny gold edging. Frills like these are sewn on to the bag after it has been seamed together; the lining is made like a separate bag and put inside after the frills are safely playing around the outside of the bag, and neatly slip-stitched on at the top.

Odd lengths of ribbon make first-rate frills; and fringe, put on in this way, also looks well. It may be made of different-colored beads, hanging from a line of beads sewn round the bag. For useful serge and cloth bags, frills of colored braid and strips of crochet look ever so uncommon. Canvas and the matting shopping and school bags are made interesting by decorating them with strips of serge or cloth, sewn round them; and here the fireside worker has ample opportunity for amusement in thinking out all sorts of queer patterns to buttonhole upon them. Funny birds and animals cut out in cloth, half moons, stars and what not, can all help to make these ordinary bags into extraordinary ones. Woolwork, done with thick wool, also looks well, and the same sort of designs may be used; while plenty of wool tassels and pompons add to the splendor of our bag.

Ordinary leather bags, and even the cheap shiny black ones, which are so useful for carrying school books, can have patterns painted upon them in oil colors; and, if drawing is not one of the fireside worker's accomplishments, all these patterns can be traced off from whatever takes our fancy, cut out in paper and then outlined upon the material by either tacking round the pattern, or tracing round it with pencil or paint.

Flat bags, like the ones so popular now, with the many-colored ring handles, are best adorned with big patches of a contrasting material, or a bit of embroidery or beadwork. One, which would be easy for a fireside worker to copy, was of brown velvet with orange handles, and a great patch of orange velvet on each side, with a big bunch of blue woolwork flowers in the center, and a fringe of brown and orange and blue wool hanging from its lower edge.

The Tiger

In its color, the tiger presents a most beautiful arrangement of markings and contrast of tints. On a bright tawny yellow ground, sundry dark stripes are placed, arranged . . . nearly at right angles with the body or limbs. Some of these stripes are double, but the greater number are single dark streaks. The under parts of the body, the chest, throat, and the long hair which tufts each side of the face, are almost white, and upon these parts the stripes become very obscure, fading gradually into the light tint of the fur. The tail is of a whiter hue than the upper portions of the body, and is decorated in like manner with dark rings.

So brilliantly adorned an animal would appear to be very conspicuous among even the trees and bushes and to thrust itself boldly upon the view. But there is no animal that can hide itself more thoroughly than the tiger, or which can walk through the underwood with less betrayal of its presence.

The vertical stripes of the body harmonize so well with the dry, dusky jungle grass among which this creature loves to dwell, that the grass and fur are hardly distinguishable from each other, except by a quick and experienced eye.—From "Natural History," by J. G. Wood.

Wee Ann and the Attic

Grandmother MacKensie was expecting company and so she was cleaning the house from top to bottom. Not that the house needed to be cleaned, but as Grandmother said, "If I know that my work is done and well done, I can sit down and visit in peace and quiet."

So Grandmother MacKensie started to clean at the very tiptop of the house, the attic, and Wee Ann was only too glad to help her. Wee Ann had never been in the attic before. It was a long room, filled with trunks and boxes. The windows were small and so close to the floor that Wee Ann had to kneel when she looked out of them. It was warm in the attic and Grandmother opened the window.

"It is still too warm," said she. "I shall have to open the trap door."

Wee Ann didn't know where the trap door was, but she saw Grandmother step up on a little ladder that reached to the ceiling. In the ceiling was a bolt and, when Grandmother had unfastened it, she pulled on a rope and down came a door in the roof of the house. And so that was the trap door. Strange, wasn't it? It had been Grandfather MacKensie's own idea, and he would have it carried out, in spite of all the builders said against it.

Wee Ann looked up through the opening at the square of bright blue sky.

"May I climb up and look out?" she asked.

"Just poke your head out and take a peep," answered Grandmother.

Wee Ann's peep showed her the steep roof of the house, swaying tree tops, the weather vane on the barn, and big white clouds floating lazily through the sky.

"It's nice up there," said Wee Ann, "but it's nice down here, too," she added, for just then she caught sight of an old spinning wheel behind a box.

All the time Grandmother was opening trunks and finding better places for the boxes, Wee Ann was playing with the spinning wheel; with her foot on the treadle, she made the wheel go round, now fast, now slow, and she felt that Grandmother worked very quickly when she called Wee Ann to follow her downstairs.

"You may come back another day and play with the wheel," said Grandmother. . . .

"Did you ever spin with that spinning wheel, Grandmother?" asked Wee Ann, holding fast to the banisters and hopping downstairs on one foot.

"No, I never did," answered Grandmother MacKensie. "Be careful, Wee Ann. But my mother spun all the linen for her sheets on that very wheel. I couldn't bear to leave it behind, so I brought it with me from Scotland, when I came. Sometime I'll—"

But Grandmother did not finish her sentence. Wee Ann was not listening to her. She had just remembered that Aunt Jean was to bake a cake for dinner, and so she was hurrying to the kitchen as fast as she could go. Wee Ann dearly loved to help Aunt Jean make a cake. Aunt Jean almost always let her scrape the bowl, and once she had scraped nearly a whole spoonful of chocolate icing.

"There is always something nice happening at Grandmother's," thought Wee Ann, as she ran downstairs to the kitchen.

And Wee Ann thought something very nice indeed had happened when the company came. For, beside Mrs. Gordon, who was Grandmother's friend, there came Walter Gordon, a little boy 7 years old, who lived with his grandmother all the year round, and so, of course, came visiting when she did.

"He will make a good playmate for your Wee Ann, Jane," said Mrs. Gordon.

Wee Ann thought so, too. . . . And the next morning Walter was as eager as was Wee Ann to go up to play in the attic.—From "Wee Ann," by Ethel Calvert Phillips.

Klivich Kazuck

How should you like to have the honor of being the only little Eskimo girl in the United States, and to shake hands with the Vice-President of the country?

You have heard, have you not, of Vice-President Marshall, who presides over the United States Senate, calling its members to order by rapping on his desk with a stout gavel? This gavel is a sort of wooden hammer, or small mallet, somewhat like a croquet mallet, and it is sometimes used rather vigorously to obtain order in the assembly.

Recently the Eskimos in Nome, Alaska, must have thought that the senatorial gavel might be wearing out, by dint of frequent pounding on its owner's desk; so they decided to present Vice-President Marshall with a beautiful new gavel, which should last for a long time. They carved a splendid one from the ivory tusk of an Arctic walrus, and, when it was ready, they began to consider just how they should present it to the leader of the Senate.

At last they chose little Klivich Kazuck, or Mabel Miller, as her American friends call her, to make the offering, because she was the only Eskimo girl in this country, and both the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall are especially fond of children. A picture, taken at the time of the presentation of the gift, shows the smiling leader of the Senate shaking hands with a merry, 12-year-old girl, dressed not in the furs and skins of Arctic lands, but in a pretty white dress, with white shoes and stockings, much like any little American girl who had spent all her life in the United States, instead of but two years, as has Klivich Kazuck.

The Beech Tree Lady

I saw a Beech Tree Lady,
A-standing in the sun.
"Dame, take off your golden gown;
Summer's done.
Dame, take off your golden gown;
Summer's gone away.
You shall have a gown of green,
On a Spring day.
You shall have a gown of green,
Under a blue sky.
All the birds shall sing for you,
As they pass by.
All the birds shall sing for you,
In the golden sun.
Dame, put on your gown of green,
Winter's done!"

A Minor Tragedy

We found rooms in a quaint, old-fashioned, ivy-covered house, with a strip of garden along the street front and a big yard and orchard at the back. Quickly we felt at home in the sleepy village, nestling among the wolds. Our landlord, the village blacksmith, proved to be a fine, dignified specimen of north countryman, almost Scottish in reticence and integrity. Our sitting room looked out on the quiet main street, where the village fountain gushed out and great shaggy horses seemed continually being led out to water. Sitting by the fire in the evening, we could hear the clank of the anvil and the blowing of the bellows in the smithy beyond. Suddenly, a small, ragged Yorkshire terrier dashed out from some hidden corner, and there and then adopted us as his own.

He lay on the rug in front of the fire, jumped into my lap when I sat down, growled at the daughter of the house when she tried to take him away, and thenceforth ignored the family in possession. At meal-times, he accepted a lump of sugar, dipped in cream, but would not look at porridge or bacon or anything so common. We were amused at his aristocratic ways, saying he ought to be in some grand establishment, instead of in a blacksmith's home. He was a dainty little thing, with silky hair, which only needed bathing and brushing to shine like satin; and I felt that he wished for this himself and did not like being damp and dirty.

Later, they told us his story, and to us it seemed one of life's small tragedies. His master, a nobleman, was an officer in the British Army, and for some years had made a great pet of the little creature. Then he was ordered on foreign service and could not take Jimmy with him. He asked his mother if she would take the little dog and look after it until his return, but the fine lady answered that she had dogs enough of her own already. There was present at the interview Lady Somebody, who said she knew some good people on her estate who would give it a home. The offer was accepted. Our village blacksmith was notified that a small terrier would be donated to him by the reigning family at the castle, whose tenant he is; and he smilingly accepted the gift. Thereafter, little Jimmy lived in a home where they were kind to him in a rough way, but where there were no silken cushions to lie on, no footman to wash and brush his hair, no dainty morsels to tempt his appetite, no elegantly dressed ladies in whose laps he could nestle, and no jolly officers to alternately tease and caress him. That he had not forgotten, I am sure. He welcomed us as of his own kind. He completely ignored the daughters of the house when they were in their working dresses; but, on fête days and holidays, when clothed in their best, he condescended to walk with them. But he felt himself an alien to their humble life, and showed it in every way a mere dog could. We did so wish that the soldier master would remember Jimmy, and send for him once more; for, while he had forgotten, I knew quite well that the little dog had not.

Now this is a true story, and here it ends. Had I been writing a newspaper story, I could have had the Lady Mother regret her careless refusal of the gift her son had offered, and, after some trouble and adventure, find the remote village where Jimmy was exiled, rescue him from his uncongenial surroundings, and carry him back to her castle. Then the soldier son would return home, find the little dog safe and well in his mother's keeping, and they would all live happily together ever after. Instead of that, we had to leave things just as they were, which sometimes happens in real life.

Old-Time Cobblers and Their Work

It used to take the old-time cobblers a day and a half, working steadily, to manufacture one pair of coarse boots; and the cost was $4, writes Frank G. Carpenter, in "How the World Is Clothed." Suppose we go back to the days of the colonies, and see how the footgear of our forefathers was made. Thomas Beard was the first shoemaker to come to Massachusetts. He arrived in the Mayflower, in 1629, bringing a supply of hides with him. Others of his kind followed and they soon began making boots and shoes of American leather. At that time it was common for the cobblers to journey about from one farm to another, staying at each house long enough to make the home-tanned skins into shoes for the family.

A Hindu Sand Trick

A mystifying trick that was long kept secret by the Hindus consists of placing ordinary sand in a basin full of water, stirring it, and then taking out the sand in handfuls, apparently perfectly dry.

To prepare for the trick, says The Youths Companion, put two pounds of fine silver sand in a frying pan and heat it well over a clear fire. When the sand is thoroughly heated, place in it a small piece of grease or wax of about the consistency of a paraffin candle. Stir it well, so as to mix it thoroughly with the sand while it is melting; then let it cool. If you place this sand in a basin of water, it will appear to be perfectly dry when you take it out, because the grease or wax coating on each particle of sand repels the water.

The success of this trick depends on using just enough wax. You must be careful not to use so much that the spectators can detect it by examining the sand.

THE HOME FORUM

Andrew Lang's Rhymes

Among many delightful gifts, Andrew Lang excelled in throwing off rhymed inscriptions for books that he gave away. I am fortunate enough to possess two or three. In a little Elzevir Horace he presented to me, he wrote the following:

"To Austin Dobson.
"The Bard was short to outward view,
And 'short,'—to match,—this copy, too;
But, being HORACE, still he's dear,
And still,—though cropped,—an Elzevir!" . . .

Pasted in Perrault's "Popular Tales," which the same writer edited for the Clarendon Press in 1888, I find this in his handwriting. "Another Way" refers, I think, to the fact that I, too, had tried my ineffectual hand on the epigram it paraphrases:

"Another Way
"Why seem the singers of old times,
The statesmen—Homer—Cicero,—
When you translate, no more sublime?
No more the men we used to know?
Why, when you lend them style and rhyme,
You make them all Perraults,—Perrault."

—From "A Bookman's Budget," by Austin Dobson.

Seville and Its People

There are seven hundred streets in Seville, and there is hardly a street which has not some personal character of its own, or which does not add one more line to the elaborate arabesque of the city. One of my favorite aspects, for it is an aspect from which Seville looks most Eastern, is at just that point of the Paseo de Catalina de Rivera where it is joined by the Calle San Fernando. One sees the battlemented outer wall of the Alcazar, with its low, square towers, the Giralda, the brown turrets of two or three churches, and then nothing but white walls and brown roofs, with a few bare branches rising here and there delicately against the sky, between the sharp, irregular lines of the houses, all outlined in bright white. One can fancy a whole Kremlin or Hradčin clustered inside that low, white, battlemented wall; outside which the dreary Paseo, and the dim green of the Prado San Sebastian, seem to be already the country.

And it is from this point, too, as one turns homeward from the riverside, that evening seems to come on most delicately: those sunsets of blue and rose and gold, as the sun goes down across the Guadalquivir, and that rosy flush which encircles all Seville after the sun has gone down, as if the city lay in the hollow of a great shell, tinged with rose at the edges. It is at just this hour that Triana looks its best, heaped somewhat irregularly on the other bank, in a long white and pink line, above the brown slime; and from the Triana bridge . . . one sees the whole river, and the Moorish Tower of Gold, and the crowded masts, changing color as the light changes moment by moment. . . .

The typical Andalusian, as one sees him here, is a type quite new to me, and a type singularly individual. He is clean-shaved, he wears a felt hat with a broad, flat brim, generally drab or light gray, clothes often of the same color, and generally a very short coat, ending where a waistcoat ends, and very tight trousers; over all is a voluminous black cloak lined at the edges with crimson velvet. . . . There is much calm strength in the Andalusian face, a dignity which is half defiant, and which leaves room for humor, coming slowly up through the eyes, the mouth still more slowly lengthening into a smile; room also for honest friendliness, for a very inquiring interest in things, and very decided personal preferences about them. Often the face runs all to humor, and the man resembles a comic actor. But always there is the same earnestness in whatever mood, the same self-absorption; and, talkative as these people are, they can sit side by side, silent, as if in brooding meditation, with more naturalness than the people of any other race.—From "Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands," by Arthur Symons.

The President of the Republic of Texas

"The romantic country of Texas, that 'new, immense, unbounded world,' now became the stage on which Houston's part was to be played to the end—Texas with her tropic sun and arctic 'northers,' her clear skies and treacherous rivers, her mud, like black glue, and her miles, and miles, and miles of spring flowers. In all the world there is nothing more beautiful than spring on the Texas prairies," writes Sarah Barnwell Elliott in "Sam Houston."

"Texas was to Houston as his own child. He had saved her. His love for her was deep, and his pride in and for her was sensitive. As a State, she would be enormous; as an independent country, without allies, without money, with a powerful enemy on the south, a wilderness and savages on the west, on the southeast a coast that offered a safe harbor to a hostile fleet—Houston felt that the new-born republic was small, and her position an anxious one. Added to this, she was young and headstrong, with a population rendered almost unmanageable by the influx of adventurers during the revolution. But he was as patient and persistent in peace as he had been in war. If the wagon of state mired, he put his shoulder to the muddy wheel. If the political team balked, he laid his hand on the patched bridle. If his annexation artillery lacked ammunition, he tied up England and France in bags, and shot them into the United States Senate as 'grape and canister.' Keeping always a brave front to the world, he made no sign of defeat. He was too strong not to make enemies, and had too much power to fear opposition. He had great humor and much eloquence; and the known recklessness of his masterful, passionate temper made people careful. He was too shrewd, however, not to know how and when to control his temper, which made it all the more dangerous when he let it go; and nothing attests more his position in Texas than that he declined to fight duels. Nor would he flatter the people. However he praised his Texas to the world, to her face he told her what he thought. He would laugh in the presence of the most furious mobs, and abuse and ridicule them. Those who would follow he would attach to himself with the strongest personal bonds. Those who opposed, he satirized and ridiculed ruthlessly. . . . His strongest hold over the people, however, was his love for them. They knew it, had faith in it, and returned it.

"'His sly jokes,' says Mr. Forney, 'his winning ways, his roving habits, his battles, his escapades, and his love for the Union are still food for fireside gossip. . . . In his broad-brimmed sombrero, his large cane, his ruffles and his rings, his lofty air, and extra politeness to men and women, even his vanity was a study; and nobody complained of it.'

"So much has been said of Houston's vanity that it is pleasant to find an English traveler in Texas, Mrs. M. C. Houston, saying, 'Never have I seen a man who had "done" not alone "the State," but the cause of humanity such "good service in his day," who was so simple and unobtrusive in his manner, and who seemed to think so little of himself.'

"Sitting in front of a shop, or walking, to any it would be: 'How d'ye do, colonel? How's madam? Bad weather for the ladies.' Another says: 'He generally abstained from much talking. No man could better be silent when he wished to be.'"

"The loves of Houston's life were Texas and the Union. He had found Texas a home in the Union: he had carried the Union out to the Pacific. He had spent the best years of his life in this work, had endured obloquy and physical suffering in the doing; and now, . . . he was accused of plotting with the federal government, and also of meditating the rehabilitation of Texas as a republic; and the Governor of Texas wrote to President Davis to this effect. Times were dangerous, and more than once Houston's friends felt it necessary to arm themselves and be at hand when he was speaking during the secession excitement; but the old man had faced too many dangers to flinch now, and he spoke as fearlessly to the excited crowds that opposed him as ever he had spoken to admiring friends."

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Among the Italian Lakes

The sun had fallen midway, and shone in steady glory through a haze that overhung Lake Major, and the wide luxuriant estuary of the vale. There lay before me a long straight road for miles at the base of high hills; then, far off, this road seemed to end at the foot of a mountain called, I believe, Ash Mount or Cinder Hill. But my imperfect map told me that here it went sharp round to the left, choosing a pass, and then at an angle went down its way to Lugano.

Photograph by Hope Macey, London

Lake Lugano and Monte Salvatore, from Castagnola

Now Lugano was not fifteen miles as the crow flies from where I stood, and I determined to cut off that angle by climbing the high hills just above me. They were wooded only on their slopes; their crest and much of their sides were a downland of parched grass, with rocks appearing here and there. At the first divergent lane I made off eastward from the road and began to climb.

In under the chestnut trees the lane became a number of vague beaten paths; I followed straight upward. Here and there were little houses standing hidden in leaves, and soon I crossed the railway, and at last above the trees I saw the sight of all the Bellinzona valley to the north; and turning my eyes I saw it broaden out between its walls to where the lake lay very bright, in spite of the slight mist, and this mist gave the lake distances, and the mountains round about it were transfigured and seemed part of the mere light. . . .

The Italian lakes have that in them and their air which removes them from common living. — From "The Path to Rome," by Hilaire Belloc.

The Cobbler in Willow Street

Unless you knew just where to look
You couldn't find it out of a book,—
Willow Street — close-walled, steep and still,
Short and shadowed in every nook
And hour, as day goes up the hill.

The dark shades slant to west at nine
And creep at one up to a line
Measuring eastern walls again,
And close the gloried morning vine
That they have touched enough to stain.

The cobbler's house is half the height
That pigeons measure in a flight
From bottom of the hill to top;
And where his one doorstep is white
The cobbler sings and keeps his shop. . . .

Where houses kneel around the church
The pigeons flutter from their perch
Down to the narrow spotless street
To strut and stand and flash and lurch,
Crowding about the cobbler's feet. . . .

—George O'Neil.

"His Dear Boys"

"We are quite settled here now. The rooms are so comfortable, not very furnished at present, but they will be soon; when I have time I will make a rough drawing of the place and send it down. Topsy has had some furniture (chairs and table) made after his own design; they are as beautiful as medieval work, and when we have painted designs of knights and ladies upon them they will be perfect marvels."

In this same letter he [Edward Burne Jones] says, "Today we are to go and see Ruskin," and after their return, "Just come back from being with our hero for four hours—so happy we've been: he is so kind to us, calls us his dear boys and makes us feel like such old, old friends. Tonight he comes down to our rooms to carry off my drawing and shew it to lots of people; tomorrow night he comes again, and every Thursday night the same—isn't that like a dream? think of knowing Ruskin like an equal and being called his dear boys. Oh! he is so good and kind—better than his books, which are the best books in the world."

This strong personal feeling for Ruskin always lasted: I remember Edward's joy when some one said there was a likeness between them: and surely there must have been at that time, for when first Ruskin called at Red Lion Square he was shown straight into the room where Edward was with no more introduction than, "Your father, sir."

His promise to make a rough drawing of the place was fulfilled, and the half-sheet of notepaper on which it was done has survived the chances of destruction for these forty-eight years. It is a faithful record of the general aspect of the room, with Edward himself, in caricature likeness, looking with devouring interest at a picture with which Rossetti had glorified one of the chairs that Morris designed. And not only chairs did Gabriel glorify for them, but everything else; for they first knew him when his splendid power was undimmed, so that he raised a lasting standard for them. . . . Edward . . . said that he never did anything without wondering what Gabriel would have thought of it, "whether he would approve it and be pleased with it, or whether he'd say it was rubbish."—From "Memorials of Edward Burne Jones," by G. B.-J.

They Cared Not Over-Much

Sitting at times over a hearth that burns
With dull, domestic glow,
My thought, leaving the book, gratefully turns
To you who planned it so.

Not of the great only you deigned to tell—
The stars by which we steer—
But lights out of the night that flashed, and fell
To night again, are here. . . .

Whether their fame centuries long should ring
They cared not over-much,
But cared greatly to serve God and the king,
And keep the Nelson touch;

And fought to build Britain above the tide
Of wars and windy fate;
And passed content, leaving to us the pride
Of lives obscurely great.

—Henry Newbolt.

Aigues-Mortes

Aigues-Mortes stands on the edge of a wide étang, or shallow inlet of the sea, the farther side of which is divided by a narrow band of coast from the Gulf of Lyons. Next after Carcassonne, to which it forms an admirable pendant, it is the most perfect thing of the kind in France. It has a rival in the person of Avignon, but the ramparts of Avignon are much less effective. Like Carcassonne, it is completely surrounded with its old fortifications; and if they are far simpler in character (there is but one circle), they are quite as well preserved. The moat has been filled up, and the site of the town might be figured by a billiard table without pockets.

On this absolute level, covered with coarse grass, Aigues-Mortes presents quite the appearance of the walled town that a schoolboy draws upon his slate or that we see in the background of early Flemish pictures—a simple parallelogram, of a contour almost absurdly bare, broken at intervals by angular towers and square holes. Such, literally speaking, is this delightful little city, which needs to be seen to tell its full story. It is extraordinarily pictorial, and if it is a very small sister of Carcassonne, it has at least the essential features of the family. Indeed, it is even more like an image and less like a reality than Carcassonne; for by position and prospect it seems even more detached from the life of the present day.

It is true that Aigues-Mortes does a little business; it sees certain bags of salt piled into barges which stand in a canal beside it, and which carry their cargo into actual places. But nothing could well be more drowsy and desultory than this industry as I saw it practiced, with the aid of two or three brown peasants and under the eye of a solitary douanier, who strolled on the little quay beneath the western wall. "C'est bien plaisant, c'est bien paisible," said this worthy man, with whom I had some conversation. . . .

There are fifteen towers and nine gates, five of which are on the southern side, overlooking the water. I walked all round the place three times (it doesn't take long), but lingered most under the southern wall, where the afternoon light slept in the dreamiest, sweetest way. I sat down on an old stone and looked away to the desolate salt-marshes and the still, shining surface of the étang; and, as I did so, reflected that this was a queer little out-of-the-world corner to have been chosen, in the great dominions of either monarch, for that pompous interview which took place, in 1538, between Francis I and Charles V. It was also not easy to perceive how Louis IX, when in 1248 and 1270 he started for the Holy Land, set his army afloat in such very undeveloped channels.

An hour later I purchased in the town a little pamphlet by M. Marius Topin, who undertakes to explain this latter anomaly and to show that there is water enough in the port, as we may call it by courtesy, to have sustained a fleet of crusaders. I was unable to trace the channel that he points out, but was glad to believe that, as he contends, the sea has not retreated from the town since the thirteenth century. It was comfortable to think that things are not so changed as that. M. Topin indicates that the other French ports of the Mediterranean were not then disponibles, and that Aigues-Mortes was the most eligible spot for an embarkation.—From "A Little Tour in France," by Henry James.

A Little Peking Pug

He was only six months old when we first knew him, with long silky ears, and a little head covered with delicate yellow down, undeveloped puppy body, but a grand white chest, and black muzzle; he had fine long moustachios and long black eyelashes, from between which looked out engaging lustrous eyes of a singularly intelligent expression. He weighed just about three pounds at his utmost; and when he stretched himself to his greatest length, he was only a hand and a half long. But his port and his attitudes were those of a lion, or, when engaged in worrying a piece of cord dangled invitingly before him, for all the world just like those of a Chinese monster, only in miniature. In some ways he was like a kitten rather than a puppy, so graceful and gentle in his movements, with long claws, too, at the tips of his funny little feathery feet, and a way of purring when he was pleased. He made many little plaintive sounds, as if he were talking to himself; and sometimes it almost seemed as if he were talking to other people, too, so articulate were they. . . . In size he was like a puppy, and his head and chest were lovely. It was very difficult to avoid treading upon him, he was so small and noiseless in his movements. So he wore three little rattles round his throat, for he was too small to wear real Peking bells. . . . But no one ever saw little Shing-erh—Little Apricot, as he was called, from his color—put out. . . . He was always pleased, always full of life, ready to fall off fast asleep, or spring up wide-awake, without a moment's notice, and never afraid of any person or thing. . . .

It was a great affair taking little Shing-erh out; for he found the world so full of interest, and would look round with intelligent eyes, wagging his tail, as much as to say, "All right! but look what a delightful place I find myself in."—From "Intimate China," by Mrs. Archibald Little.

Bells

Brief, on a flying night,
From the shaken tower,
A flock of bells take flight,
And go with the hour.

Like birds from the cote to the gales,
Abrupt—O hark!
A fleet of bells set sails,
And go to the dark.

Sudden the cold airs swing. . . .
A verse of bells takes wing
And flies with the cloud.

—Alice Meynell.

Hypnotism Ruled Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN Christian Science hypnotism is impossible. The certainty of this is revealed when it is seen that hypnotism, or mesmerism, claims to cause a suspension of a man's mental operations, in greater or less degree. The greater instance of it, of course, is the so-called permanent cessation of mental working, in other words, assassination, or death. Now the man that God knows, that Principle has brought forth, is the only being that exists. He knows no sleep and no death, but is the constantly living and alert outcome of Spirit. This man is always the wakeful manifestation of eternal intelligence. There is in reality nothing created that can be hypnotized or that can experience the slightest stoppage of understanding. Eternal, divine consciousness and its intelligent reflection is the sum total of cause and effect, or God and man. In this way, Mind and its idea, being the entirety of existence, and having exclusive entity, constitute a law of cessation to any belief of dying, discontinuance, or cessation whatsoever. As a result, the simple, but vastly important fact is discerned that hypnotism is at this moment and everlastingly ruled out, and does not actually exist.

The enlightened discussion of this subject of malicious animal magnetism which would reveal its illusory nature and enable the public to deal with it uncompromisingly in legislative and judicial bodies has been strangely held back. The student of Christian Science, of course, easily understands that this very backwardness is a suppositional effect of hypnotism. Mrs. Eddy explains this on page 102 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "So secret are the present methods of animal magnetism that they ensnare the age into indolence, and produce the very apathy on the subject which the criminal desires." Many people refuse to discuss the subject at all.

In the early nineties of the nineteenth century, the courts of continental Europe had a number of cases before them in which the defendant was charged with hypnotism, and at least two convictions were secured. (See 40 L. R. A. 269, and Bouvier's Law Dictionary.) But Anglo-Saxon courts and lawyers ridiculed the proposition, and tribunals almost unanimously refused to entertain the topic, whenever the occasion arose. English courts apparently have never had any cases under the specific heading of hypnotism. In America there have been probably less than a dozen cases dealing with this question directly or indirectly. One court went so far as to say that the United States law did not recognize hypnotism, but about the same time another court ordered the admission of evidence that a witness had been mesmerized, thereby affecting her capacity to tell the truth. What might be called the foremost cases on this subject in the United States (105 California 166, and 117 California 652; also quoted in 16 Corpus Juris 111, and 12 Cyc. 176) clearly recognize this mental evil as a concrete factor in crime.

It is astonishing that the legal profession in Anglo-Saxon countries have been unable to see the criminal possibilities of mesmerism. There are probably few judges or attorneys in the United States who cannot recall how, in the nineties, itinerant hypnotists gave performances in theaters and caused persons to manifest all sorts of seeming effects. People were frequently put to sleep and exhibited in store windows for a week at a time. On this point Mrs. Eddy comments on page 48 of "Miscellaneous Writings" where she writes: "It is alleged that at one of his recent lectures in Boston Mr. Carpenter made a man drunk on water, and then informed his audience that he could produce the effect of alcohol, or of any drug, on the human system, through the action of mind alone. This honest declaration as to the animus of animal magnetism and the possible purpose to which it can be devoted, has, we trust, been made in season to open the eyes of the people to the hidden nature of some tragic events and sudden deaths at this period."

About the same time that Mrs. Eddy was writing thus, an inquest jury in New York State, in the case of Spurgeon Young, returned a verdict that the death of Young had been caused by hypnotism, and that he had, while mesmerized, been made to go through all the stages of intoxication and other hypnotic states. The jury recommended that the New York legislature pass a law prohibiting the practice of hypnotism. The various court cases mentioned and the exhibitions of mesmerism in theaters aroused public indignation to a certain extent so that the open practice of animal magnetism stopped. Then it became again entirely secret, as it had been through the centuries, whether under the name of necromancy, witchcraft, or the modern appellations.

But the world is ready for the revelation contained in Christian Science that the allness of divine Principle and its reflection leaves no place for hypnotism and it consequently does not really exist. This is never-ending protection from the suppositional belief of mesmerism, and the time is approaching for the universal demonstration of that truth in human affairs. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 20) Mrs. Eddy writes: "The crimes committed under this new-old regime of necromancy or diabolism are not easily reckoned. At present its mystery protects it, but its hidden modus and flagrance will finally be known, and the laws of our land will handle its thefts, adulteries, and murders, and will pass sentence on the darkest and deepest of human crimes." The world has already had a measure of education on this topic when it saw in the military phase of the war the wholesale use of hypnotic suggestions in newspapers, to bring about certain effects. These effects were supposed to be the result of psychology, one of the modern names for hypnotism.

The true man, the effect of one infinite and only cause, Principle, is susceptible only to the boundless goodness of the divine consciousness, which is all that knows or can know anything about its own image. This veritable offspring of Soul is animated only by divine intelligence, thus proving man to be eternally free, happy and secure. This being knows at all times what Mind has for him to know, and this knowledge is open, always fully perceived, and never indirect nor hidden.

The Weight of Character

There is not a wood-cutter in Maine or Minnesota but knows that the weight of the ax and the swiftness of the stroke are what tell in the cutting of the tree; that the sharpness of the ax is nothing unless there be weight and swiftness behind it. There is not a man of them who would go into the wilderness expecting to clear his farm with sharp-bladed penknives or well-polished scissors. Yet the same men, as they look around for their heroes, as they give applause, or as they give votes, are as likely as any men to be misled by the brilliancy of accomplishment, and to forget the necessity, if the work is to last, of the weight and force which belong only to character.
—E. E. Hale.

Night's Lessons

No unregarded star
Contracts its light
Into so small a character,
Removed far from our human sight,

But if we steadfast look,
We shall discern
In it, as in some holy book,
How men may heavenly knowledge learn.

It tells the conqueror
That far-stretched power,
Which his proud dangers traffic for,
Is but the triumph of an hour. . . .

There those celestial fires,
Though seeming mute,
The fallacy of our desires
And all the pride of life confute.

—William Habington.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1920

EDITORIALS

Spen Valley

It is quite easy to make too much of the Spen Valley election: it is also perfectly easy to make too little. The reflection is so obvious that it might be considered not worth making, were it not that there are election meteorologists concerned, at the present moment, in doing both these things. The subject of political meteorology, in the United Kingdom, is perhaps less difficult than in any other country, for the simple reason that the issues are usually more defined, and that the continental system of groups has not yet begun seriously to prevail there. Anybody, however, who has ever studied the subject, particularly in this matter of by-elections, has learned to beware of forming conclusions on too frail premises. By-elections, to begin with, have a tendency to go against governments. But given a sufficient majority, it is practically impossible to wipe it out by any process of by-elections; whereas, when the general election comes, it is apt to prove that the by-elections have exhibited only a temporary dissatisfaction. Never was this more clearly indicated than during the early days of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign for tariff reform. By-election after by-election seemed clearly to indicate the conversion of the country. Yet, when the general election came, the process of conversion came to a dead stop, nor did it ever prove possible for the tariff reformers to continue it.

These facts have to be remembered in discussing the Spen Valley election, an election which comes, as it were, as a crowning government defeat, after a series of earlier defeats. But the election of the winter of 1918 was no normal election. Political partisans have described it by every conceivable epithet, but the fact remains that it left Mr. Lloyd George in power with a majority upon which no number of by-elections is likely to make any appreciable impression; with a majority, indeed, so large as to be absolutely abnormal, and so, in the very nature of things, to be positively subject to decrease at future by-elections. When all this has been said, however, the incident at Spen Valley remains to be considered, first, in itself, and second, in its relation to the political situation in the United Kingdom.

In the winter of 1918, then, the Yorkshire constituency of Spen Valley was carried by a Coalition Liberal, Sir Thomas Whittaker, by 10,664 votes as against 8508 cast for Mr. Myers, the Labor candidate. Now, the present electorate consists of 38,827 voters. Therefore it is clear that the 19,000 voters who went to the polls in 1918 were rather less than half the full constituency. When the present vacancy occurred, consequently, the question arose as to what the unpolled members would do, whilst the problem was somewhat complicated by the determination of the Liberals to run a candidate in opposition to the Coalition candidate and the Labor nominee. As soon as it was announced that this candidate would be Sir John Simon, it was felt that the Liberal organization had aimed a very heavy blow at the Coalition, for a stronger candidate than Sir John it would have been difficult to discover. Therefore it was expected that some, at any rate, of the votes given to him would be lost to the Coalition.

As a matter of fact this proved to be the case, but only part of the case. When the return was made it was found that the Labor candidate headed the poll with some 1300 votes more than had been given for the Coalition member at the general election, whereas the Coalition candidate's poll had sunk by some 2500 votes. But it was here that the surprise came in, for Sir John Simon proved to have polled only some 400 votes short of those given to the Coalition candidate at the general election, and so to have beaten the Coalition candidate in the present instance by some 2100 votes. To put it succinctly, a great body of electors who had not voted at all at the general election had suddenly cast their votes for the Liberal candidate, so proving that the Conservative-Liberal vote was enormously in excess of the Labor vote, but enabling the Labor candidate, all the same, to be returned, owing to the split in this vote.

Now it may be asked, What is the Spen Valley election, that it should have attracted everywhere so much more attention than any other by-election in England at the present time? And the answer is that the Spen Valley election has been accepted as the test of the strength of the Labor Party, and of its ability, at the next general election, to return a Labor majority to the House of Commons, and so to insure the presence, for the first time in history, of a Labor ministry upon the Treasury bench. The Labor Party have loudly and joyfully claimed the victory as bringing such questions as the nationalization of mines, the democratization of education, and the enforcement of a levy on capital, not merely into the realm of practical politics, but within the possibility of realization at the next general election. But though the success of Mr. Myers is a result to be weighed, it would be wise for the political meteorologist not to overestimate its significance. At the same time it would be difficult to prove from the Spen Valley election that a Labor ministry was a practical certainty when the next appeal to the country is made. To begin with, in the ordinary course of events, some three years will have to elapse before that event takes place; and Spen Valley, coming on top of the great Labor gain at Bromley, is far more likely to frighten the more timid elements of the Conservative and Liberal Parties into a coalition than anything else. It is as certain as anything can be that ultimately the Conservative and Liberal Parties will have to combine in opposition to the Labor Party. And then, if the Nationalist members have been eliminated by a Home Rule Bill, the House of Commons will find the two great historic parties, once Tory and Whig, then Conservative and Liberal, and in the future to be Coalition and Labor, reconstituted in the House of Commons. But this is looking ahead, whereas the question of immediate necessity is the chances of the Labor Party today.

Unquestionably Mr. Lloyd George's government has succeeded in doing much to discredit itself, and to render itself unpopular. But it will have to do more than it has already done in order to cause the electors to replace it by a Labor ministry. Its fate is, of course, in its own hands. It has only got to go on repeating the mistakes it has made, or to fail for a little longer to recognize the meaning of the financial problems before it, in order to bring about its political undoing. But if it will recognize that the world has been turned upside down by the war, and that any attempt to return to pre-war conditions will spell shipwreck, it may carry on for the next three years or so. Even then it will have to give a greater manifestation of statesmanship, than it has yet done, if it is to prevent the tide of disgust rising so high as to replace it, at the next general election, by a Labor ministry, on the somewhat crude policy of trying what such a ministry can accomplish.

The Public Interest in Falling Water

Possibly there may come a time when men prominent in the affairs of the United States will look back upon the days now passing, amazed to note the lethargy of the country with respect to the proper control and conservation of water power. In that day and generation, perhaps, it will be too late to secure to the public the benefits of this great natural resource, and men will marvel that at a time when proper control was possible the steps taken to secure it should have been either too feeble or too long delayed. Whether or not a time of such amazement and regret is in store for this country need occasion no misgivings at present if only those now responsible for the shaping of legislation governing water-power development shall take proper cognizance of the situation. Practically all other natural sources of power in the country are already in private hands. Only indirectly and ineffectually has the public anything to say about the supply of oil, of coal, of gas. By the mere process of acquiring lands in which these necessaries can be found, a relatively small number of private owners have virtually gained control of their supplies. But water power is not yet corralled by private ownership. However nearly it may have arrived at that status, there is still time to regulate its disposal, in large part, with an eye to the public good.

Yet even now, at Washington, there would appear to be a touch of the traditional lethargy in the manner in which the pending legislation on this subject is being handled. While there may be justification for permitting the development of water-power privileges by the superior energies of private individuals or corporations, on the basis of leases or licenses, there can be no excuse for such a framing of the law as to allow the special privileges so established to continue through unduly long terms. A form of license which might be equivalent, in practical effect, to private ownership would be nothing short of farcical. Already there are valuable water-power plants operating in this country under leases or revocable permits based on a fifty-year term, and it may be only natural that fifty years has been proposed in the legislation now pending. It is to be remembered, however, that the permits now operative were drawn in default of any established water-power policy backed by federal law. Such legislation as may now be passed should go far to establish a true policy. It is high time that stipulations sufficient to safeguard the public interest in this connection should be deliberated and set forth. And in whatever is done, there should be care to see that the term within which the law shall permit private enjoyment of water-power development shall not be too long. The term should certainly be less than fifty years. No arguments that can be put forward by private interests would seem to justify private control of a great source of water power for as much as half a century. If a private company had leased an American water-power privilege just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, presumably that company would have been able to get its money back plus a handsome income on its investment long before the New Year's Day now just passed. Probably a new set of owners would have come into control. Still, the period mentioned would have been only a fifty-year span. By its measure, twenty-five or thirty years would seem to be a more suitable limit for water-power leases in a great and growing industrial country.

One other point that should be watched by the guardians of the public interest is the provision setting forth the terms under which the public may purchase plant and equipment for a site that has been operated under a lease or license. That the public should be expected, as is threatened, to pay the licensee an amount equal to the total net investment would obviously be unduly favorable to the seller. For such an arrangement would enable him to dispose of used machinery for exactly what he paid for it. Depreciation would be counting nothing. A fairer arrangement would seem to be one whereby the public should take over the plant at its net value, including proper deductions for depreciation.

Private initiative may be worth taking advantage of, in the water-power development of the United States, but there should be wisdom and faithfulness sufficient among Washington legislators to see that the public resources shall be developed for the public benefit, and that there shall be no loopholes in the law for further private exploitation.

Korea Again

There is just one thing which Japan desires, above all other things, at the present time, as far as her foreign policy is concerned, and that is silence. Japanese diplomacy has always regarded this as one of the first requisites. The success of her great diplomatic schemes is largely gauged, in her own estimation, by the quietness or otherwise of their accomplishment. The stir, the talk, and the general commotion which accompanied the presentation and the enforcement of the notorious Twenty-One Demands, four years ago, were sufficient to bring about the political downfall of Baron Kato, in spite of the fact that, theoretically at any rate, he had succeeded in carrying his policy into effect.

And so, today, it is the noise over Shantung, the noise over Southern Manchuria, and the noise over Korea which is being chiefly deplored in Tokyo. There is here, however, only one more of the many lessons which Japan has to learn, namely, that the stir over all these questions is, for her, a much more serious matter than the mere failure of her diplomatists to show themselves skillful craftsmen. It means that such things as the pillage of Shantung, the "japanning" of Manchuria, and the "absorption" of Korea can no longer be done in a corner. The history of the last twelve months shows, quite clearly, that they can still be done, but they must be done, if at all, on a stage with all the world looking on.

In one way or another, all these questions, in spite of the efforts that Tokyo is making to prevent it, are being steadily kept before the public. This is, perhaps, specially noticeable in regard to Korea. Japan would be glad indeed to have Korea forgotten, but the Korean Commission in Washington, and many other voluntary agencies, have no intention that Tokyo's desire shall be accomplished. There is always some one of authority ready to plead the cause of the Korean. Thus Professor Hulbert returned to the charge, once again, in Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, and made a powerful bid for support by the United States of the well-known aspirations of the Koreans for freedom and independence. Professor Hulbert has certainly a right to be heard. For nearly a quarter of a century he has known Korea and the Korean with peculiar intimacy. It was he who was sent to Korea by the State Department at Washington, some twenty-three years ago, to assist in the installation of an educational system, and it was he who, in 1904, acted as Korea's intermediary in her appeals to the great powers against the aggression of Japan.

Professor Hulbert is quite emphatic on the Korean question. He was quite emphatic when he gave evidence to the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, some months ago, and he was equally emphatic in his recent speech in Cleveland. It was not that there was anything particularly new in what he said, but the professor has a peculiarly forcible way of summarizing a situation; and the old story of Korea's wrongs and her valiant efforts to achieve freedom, Japan's determination to dominate China, to be the one great power in eastern Asia, and to deal ruthlessly with anything that may stand in her way, must have been seen by his audience in a strangely vivid light before Professor Hulbert had finished his speech. The Japanese had met the Korean demand for independence with wholesale slaughter, with gun, bayonet, fire, and torture, until 50,000 Koreans had been destroyed. Korea, he added, looked to America for moral support, and every American should demand that the government take a firm stand. As to the kind of "good" which Japanese enterprise and civilization are doing in Korea, Professor Hulbert had this significant sentence: "For every tree Japan has planted, she has sold a pound of morphine."

A New Statue of Burns

With his staff, his dog, and his book, Robert Burns has just set out for a walk in the Boston Fenway. The field which he has chosen for his walk is quite overgrown, it seems, with thistles, for in his abstracted mood he finds his sturdy feet in the very midst of them. Curiously enough, moreover, he is headed directly for the pond. In fact, only a step or two more can he take before he must, perforce, pause and look up at the water ahead of him. To the whirring motor cars of the roadway, and even to the ordinary park strollers of the gravel path, his back is turned, so that anyone who wishes to look into his face must meander out on the very narrow strip of grass between the romantic looking young man and the lake. A strange position it is, indeed, for a poet on a pedestal. It may, however, be one of the perversities of a poet of the people that he would not wish to be actually and altogether amid the thronging populace.

Naturally one wonders why it has taken the memorial association some fifteen or twenty years, with all sorts of tribulations, to erect this modest statue in the Fenway. Was it because Burns was a Scotsman instead of an Irishman? Was it because he was so widely heralded as a poet of Freemasonry? Of course it is not as a laureate of Freemasonry, but as a singer of songs, that he is most widely appreciated. These songs are the unpretentious monument that he himself built without waiting to know much of how "ithers" would see him in original designs and replicas throughout the world. Doubtless he would be much interested in the various estimates of him that have been recorded in stone and expressed aloud or in writing. One excellent statue is certainly better than a multiplicity of an indifferent sort. The new Boston statue is one of the two original designs in America; all but these two Burns statues on the western side of the ocean are mere copies of others abroad.

Statue-making, in these memorial-loving days, is an occupation that needs to be watched. Must many a soldier of the war, for instance, great or small, take up his vigil forever in a park or public square? If so, these men will, like Burns, fare well at the hands of the sculptors sometimes, and sometimes not so well. When a monument is made from an original design, the danger is that the design itself may be trivial and unworthy of perpetuation. When, on the other hand, mere replicas are used, what true purpose can there be, in most cases, of reduplication? Even now enterprising manufacturers are sending throughout America, particularly to the smaller towns of the west and of the south, traveling men with elaborate catalogues of bronze memorials for miniature civic centers. The business of these commercial representatives is to induce each community, through its American Legion, its women's clubs, or its business men, to contract for and erect one of these standardized pieces of public statuary. Burns is to be congratulated on not yet having fallen into the hands of the commercial traveler. Surely the taste of each community should demand the best. Nothing less than a work of real dignity and permanent artistic distinction should be tolerated for any public place. Even the Burns Memorial Association would doubtless advise wisdom and sureness in the choice of a design.

Notes and Comments

Results accomplished before the war, in the adaptation of wireless communication to the operation of an American railway, lend conviction to the report that before long it will be possible, and customary, for engineers in moving locomotives to talk with each other over a distance of at least 200 miles. Trains, in short, will be in constant conversational touch with one another and with stations and terminals. Such a development would facilitate the running of railways in more ways than could offhand be enumerated. Less important, but probably inevitable, will be the possibility of the man of business conversing by wireless with the satellites in his office while the car in which he is traveling dashes away from them at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

That Finland adopted unconditional and unlimited prohibition in 1919 is less surprising than that efforts to suppress the use of alcohol in that country date back at least to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Finland then belonged to Sweden; and there were many who felt, as the history of the matter has recently been followed by a writer in the Finland Review, that both countries belonged too much to King Alcohol. Efforts were made to limit the use of alcohol, and a movement started that appears in history when Karl XII, in 1700, prohibited manufacture. The order was revoked during an absence of the King from the country, resumed, and revoked again by a new ruler. Then followed a period when manufacture was forbidden, but home distillation practically permitted. Russia, coming into control of Finland, eventually stopped home distillation and re-established commercial manufacture. So when Finland now adopts unconditional prohibition, it is evidently with a full realization that nothing worth while can be accomplished by half measures.

One reason why there is a shortage of small change in England is that the natives of India have such a dislike for any sort of paper money that they will not accept it for work or merchandise. Silver the Indians regard as a proper circulating currency: gold is acceptable, but instead of continuing it in circulation the thing to do with it, in the view of many of them, is to hoard it or melt it down to make ornaments. Thus India always wants more and more silver, and a strong effort is about to be made by the banks to overcome the objection to paper money. This effort, if successful, should help to modify the small change situation in many distant countries.

Alsace apparently is already beginning to contribute her share of that wealth which is needed to restore her recovered French "patrie" to pre-war prosperity. A message was sent, the other day, to the French Oil Controller informing him that a 1300-foot well sunk at Pechellbronn was yielding thirty tons a day. Everything Alsatian is sure of a welcome in Paris at this time of reunion, but Mr. Bérenger will certainly greet this particular tiding with something more than purely sentimental gratification. Oil is oil in these days of King Coal's base defection.

Switzerland has always been noted for watches, and it is interesting to see that for 1918 the exports of Swiss watches to America and Great Britain represented a valuation of about 43,000,000 francs in each case. Although the Rhine flows through Switzerland for a distance of 233 miles, the watches are not manufactured on its banks but over to the west, around Lake Geneva, so that Switzerland cannot technically be said to have taken part in bringing true the words of the war-time song, "We will wind up the watch on the Rhine."

Belgium promises to be the first country with air stamps in general use. Everybody knows how keen King Albert is on aviation and the development of the Belgian African colonies. This keenness has resulted in the embarkation of a party of aviators, from Antwerp, on the way to take up work for the King Albert Aerial Mail Service between Leopoldville and Stanleyville. The preparations for this service began in August and are now matured. Many a country might do worse than take a leaf out of Belgium's book. She knows how to put things through.

It is proposed to add to the attractiveness of London, in the spring, by putting trees, in tubs, along some of her streets and thoroughfares. Such a practice is already in vogue in some of the other cities in the British Isles. Flowering shrubs in tubs, yes, perhaps. There would be a good deal to be said for them, while the bloom lasted, but trees in tubs hardly commend themselves. London is probably the richest city in the world for fine trees and green spaces. In the matter of trees London is well enough off not to need extras in tubs.

Amusing stories are gaining currency in France as a result of the after-war relations of some of the nation's combatants. One of these which comes to hand relates to a famous general and his cook, who, on being reprimanded by the general because of some dish being not a perfect success, remarked, "You are wrong to speak so severely, my General, I am a Knight of the Legion of Honor." An investigation followed, and it was discovered that the cook had been a nurse at the front, where she had shown such bravery that the red ribbon decoration had been awarded to her. On the termination of the war, she had accepted dismissal from the service without complaint, and, having to earn her living, became a cook, wearing the decoration only on Sundays. The "Echo de Paris," which prints the story and vouches for it, adds, "and since then the general has not allowed himself to make remarks when any dish has not been a perfect success."